The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Interesting Developments Regarding the New-York Election Frauds.

Debate in the Senate on the Consular Appropriation Bill.

The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Sanctioned by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Some important developments were made last night in the New-York Election Frauds Committee. It appears that a clerk in Judge McCunn's Court recently testified that the number of naturalizations manufactured during the campaign was 28,000. This result was given from the calculation of the number naturalized each day, and the *modus operandi* was thoroughly exposed. The officials in your City have discovered this testimony, and on investigation it is found that the number of naturalizations is nine thousand in excess of the number of applications on file. So they sent on some clerks here yesterday to swear that the number of naturalizations, as previously sworn to, was nine thousand too great, so as to make the number correspond with the number of applications on file. The Committee saw through the attempt without any difficulty.

SALES OF GOLD AND BONDS.

There was presented to the House yesterday, by Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, a memorial signed by over one thousand of the leading business men and bankers of New-York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c., praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting any further secret sales, purchases or exchanges of bonds or gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills to the same effect were introduced by Mr. JUDD and by Mr. BOUTWELL, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee, at their meeting this morning, agreed to the bill and authorized Mr. JUDD to report it. It provides that hereafter no compensation of any kind shall be allowed to any person for selling, purchasing or exchanging any bonds or bullion of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not employ any agent, except some proper officer of the Department, to transact such business. It also provides that after the passage of this act all exchange, purchase or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchase or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids should he deem it to the public interest to do so; and that all sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving public notice of the time and place such sales shall be made by advertising the same.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Banking Committee also considered the subject of a redistribution of the National Bank circulation. The indications are that a majority of the Committee are favorable to a plan whereby the Banks will be divided into four classes with $300,000, $500,000, $1,000,000, and all over $1,000,000 of capital, to be entitled respectively to eighty, seventy, sixty and fifty per cent. of circulation, with a provision that no bank shall have more than $1,000,000 circulation. This scaling process yields about $19,000,000 for unsupplied localities. But it is very probable that the proposition to disturb existing banks will meet with strong opposition.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The House to-day passed a bill giving the formal but necessary consent of Congress to the erection of the proposed bridge across East River, New-York. The bill, which was passed to-day, was unanimously reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Military Committee of the House, at their meeting to-day, agreed on several important propositions relative to the reduction of the regular army. The bill introduced by Mr. WILSON, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House, was canvassed, and many of its features were so objectionable to the majority of the Committee that it was determined to ask that it be referred to them as soon as it is reached on the Speaker's desk. This will be the death of the bill, as it cannot possibly come up during the present session, if it once goes into the committee-room. It was passed by the Senate with the understanding that its provisions met the approval of the House Military Committee, and that it would pass the House without any difficulty. That feature in Mr. WILSON's bill regulating the appointments of Second Lieutenants, and limiting their number, meets with no favor in the Committee. It is argued that if such a scheme of reduction were carried out the morale of the non-commissioned officers of the army would be injured. Sergeants and officers of lower grade, seeing under the new arrangement of promotions almost no hope whatever of advancement, would not be very likely to be as attentive to their duties as under the present system. The West Point men would be numerous enough annually to fill the fifty vacancies in the rank of Second Lieutenant which the bill proposes, and it is not thought advisable that a law of this character should be passed. Besides, it is felt that Senator WILSON has begun at the wrong end of the line altogether. The committee decided to-day to embody a clause in the measure which they are maturing, recommending the consolidation of some of the bureaus, and devolving the duties of other department officers on the Colonels of regiments. It was also agreed to recommend that when vacancies occur in the positions of the higher ranks of the army, such as those of Major and Brigadier-Generals, that they shall not be filled, but allowed to expire altogether. The Committee will hear the views of Secretary SCHOFIELD and Gen. RAWLINS to-morrow, and after the close of their examination it is the intention of the Committee to summon no more officers before them in reference to this matter. Mr. WILSON introduced another bill in the Senate providing for a reduction of the infantry regiments, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Wells-Fargo investigation was continued to-day by the further examination of GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary of the Company. Nothing of a material character, differing from his former testimony was developed. The evidence in this case is such as to bring the Committee to the conclusion that the Postmaster-General was abundantly justified in making the contract, inasmuch as WELLS, FARGO & CO. were the only parties who could possibly carry the mails at all under existing circumstances, and that a contract with any parties who had not the facilities absolutely on the ground at the time would have resulted in ten times the annoyance and loss that have resulted from any delays which have happened under the present arrangement.

THE TONNAGE TAX ON AMERICAN VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Friday last, sent the following important letter to Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th inst., asking, in behalf of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, my views as to the propriety of enacting a law of which a draft was inclosed, exempting from the payment of the thirty cent tonnage tax all vessels not engaged in foreign trade, and desiring an estimate of the reduction of revenue that would ensue. The Register of the Treasury reports the total enrolled and licensed tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1868, at 2,786,026 tons, of which are engaged in the fisheries 83,837, leaving 2,702,189 licensed for the coasting trade. A portion of this tonnage, viz., 692,497, is reported upon the great lakes, where a license permits a vessel to engage in the foreign trade. How large a portion of them do so engage, it is impossible to tell. Estimating it at a half, and deducting that amount from the total tonnage licensed for the coasting trade, there remains 2,405,951 tons at thirty cents, $721,785; 83,837 tons at fisheries at thirty cents, $25,148; 23,780 tons estimated in whaling, at thirty cents, $7,134. Total loss, $754,067. The foreign sum, as nearly as can be now estimated, would be lost to the revenue by the change that is proposed—a considerable sum in the aggregate, but collected in a manner that renders it less burdensome than many other sources of revenue. The industry upon which it falls is not open to competition from abroad; it is protected by absolute prohibitions and very valuable exclusive privileges. This tax is in general the only burden of the kind imposed upon those branches of industry. If it be intended to subject to any tax, there can be, in my estimation, none desired more easy and certain of collection than this. A certain class of vessels described in the last proviso of section 103 of the act of June 30, 1864, as awarded by the act of July 13, 1866. Both Internal Revenue acts are subjected to a divided jurisdiction and double security. It would be wise, in my judgment, to relieve all boats of that class from Internal Revenue taxes, and require of them tonnage tax, or else extend the Internal Revenue laws over all vessels of like description, without regard to the nature of their occupation, and exempt them all from tonnage tax. The regulation of these boats is at present very difficult and the source of much annoyance and ill-feeling.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Post Office Committee of the House, were both engaged to-day in the discussion of telegraph matters, which are of more or less importance to the community. A bill was reported by the former Committee allowing foreign corporations to land cables on the shores of the United States, provided however that the same privileges shall be reciprocated by foreign Governments to companies which may be incorporated in this country, and that the United States shall have the right to regulate the tolls on messages, and shall have priority in the transmission of their messages. The House Committee heard an argument from Mr. HALL, who asks the authority of Congress to allow him to import all the material used in the construction of telegraph lines free of duty. Also from Mr. HULBURD, who seeks a general charter from Congress empowering him to erect lines independently of State authority and without the consent of companies owning property. Mr. ORTON also made an argument against the postal telegraph system, in which he quoted from reports of the Belgian Government, which went to show that the cheap rates of telegraphing involve them in heavy annual losses, and that extra rates have to be paid to insure the prompt transmission of messages. Mr. CALLOW, President of the Bankers' and Brokers' line, also opposed the proposed transfer to the Government. The Committee closed their examination at 12 o'clock, and shortly afterward agreed to report against the whole scheme of Government control and management of the telegraph business of the country, on the ground that it would be a hazardous, if not impracticable experiment, which would result in financial loss to the Government. The Committee will present their report in about a week, when the whole subject will be reviewed at length.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska corruption investigation will be closed to-morrow with the examination of F. P. STANTON and R. W. LATHAM, Esqrs. These witnesses are supposed to know something about the alleged attempts at blackmail said to have been made by a certain correspondent.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

There will an Inauguration Ball after all, under the auspices of a portion of the Committee that sought to make arrangements for the Capitol. The use of the new north wing of the Treasury has been granted, and it is really a most beautiful building for the purpose. It is intended to use the new marble-walled frescoed and gilded cash-room for dancing purposes, and the other rooms for refreshments, receptions, &c. The style of decoration will be very complete and elaborate, and as the capacity of the building is quite limited, the price of tickets will be put at such a high figure as to restrict the attendance accordingly.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day presented a large bundle of petitions relative to woman suffrage, asking that, inasmuch as the whole subject was now before the Senate, the Committee be discharged from their further consideration. The necessity of night sessions is beginning to be felt in the Senate, and it was agreed to-day to hold one on Thursday evening for the consideration of private claims and other business.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement, showing the condition of the debt on the 1st inst., will be issued about Friday. At present there is no indication of the exact increase which will be made. The heavy disbursements during the month, augmented by the payments of the interest on the debt, will probably make the increase very heavy.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The amount of mutilated fractional currency and United States notes being received at the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department for exchange is now greater than ever before, and requires the force employed in that division to be at work until a much later hour in the day than usual. Since the 12th of last month the daily amounts received for redemption, from all quarters, have been very heavy, and seem to be increasing daily. Seven hundred thousand dollars were received to-day, and a larger amount yesterday. The large sums returned for redemption indicate that the original issues of United States currency are worn to an extent that interferes with its circulation.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The President replied to-day to the resolution of Representative ROBINSON, of New-York, calling for the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to COSTELLO and WARREN, naturalized citizens of the United States, now imprisoned in Great Britain, having been convicted of treason and felony. Minister JOHNSON incloses a letter from COSTELLO, dated Chatham Prison, in relation to his condition. Mr. JOHNSON replied to it on the 4th of November, and stated he should not fail to send it to Washington as requested. Mr. JOHNSON does not offer any remarks on this and similar cases. As copies of the trials of WARREN, HALPIN, COSTELLO and MCCAFFERTY had recently reached him, he trusted he would soon be able to send to Secretary SEWARD a brief but faithful summary of them, with some observations on each case. The correspondence with Lord STANLEY and others, inclosed, has heretofore been published, and no additional documents are transmitted giving new official facts on the subject.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, says the aggregate quantity of lands certified under existing laws for railroads and wagon roads, to States, Territories and corporations, up to Jan. 30, 1867, is 21,881,000 acres; for canals, nearly 4,800,000 acres. The quantity certified to the following-named States since that date is as follows: Minnesota, for railroads, 800,000 acres; California, for railroads, 26,000 acres; Wisconsin, for wagon roads, 73,000 acres; Oregon, for wagon roads, 19,000 acres; Michigan, for canals, 280,000 acres, making a grand total of 27,800,000 acres.

GEN. HANCOCK.

In reference to the statements which have appeared in the papers during the last few days to the effect that Gen. HANCOCK's name has been mentioned by a portion of the Press of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Governor of that State at the next election, it may be stated that it has been well known here for several months that Gen. HANCOCK has persistently refused to become a candidate for that office, or to interfere with the local politics of his State so long as he may remain in the army.

CONSUL NOMINATED.

The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, THOMAS S. WILSON, of California, to be Consul at Copenhagen.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that wheat, the product of the United States, is not liable to duty on account of its transshipment from the vessel of transportation from one United States port to another through contiguous foreign waters, owing to wreck of that vessel. The fee of one-half storage for one month, under article 35 of the warehouse regulations, does not apply where merchandise is withdrawn for exportation before putting it in store. Baggage must be duly entered, or, at the option of the Collector, it may, on declaration, be examined by an Inspector instead. If duties are found thereon, entry must be made thereof and duty paid. Under the first section of the act of June 27, 1864, all baggage of passengers from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected by a regular Inspector or other officer of the Customs, at the first port of entry at which it shall arrive, and such officer is empowered to require the trunk, sack, or other envelope containing the baggage, to be opened, or the key delivered to him, and a refusal to comply with such requirement forfeits the trunk or other envelope and its contents. It is doubtful whether the concealment of dutiable articles would carry with it more than the forfeiture of such article. By the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866, dutiable articles concealed in baggage, for the purpose of evading the duties, are forfeited, but not the remaining articles of baggage. If a baggage entry is made, and if, upon examination, dutiable articles are found not included in the entry, all such articles are forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they are found is liable to forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles. No allowance can be made for leakage, evaporation or deterioration &c., &c., of goods in bonded warehouse. Such merchandise may remain in warehouse if duty is paid thereon, and if exported within three years, is entitled to a return of duty. Drawback, however, is only allowed on the quantity and proof of the article actually exported.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The President presented several petitions and memorials, which were appropriately referred. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to an appropriation to carry out treaty stipulations with the Creek and Chickasaw Indians.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition for woman's suffrage in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for women suffrage.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bills for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary of New-Jersey, and the University of Virginia, and asked that they should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to lay the report on the bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary on the table, as he wished at some future day to say something about it. Tabled.

The Chair laid before the Senate petitions asking that the Constitution be so amended as to acknowledge the Almighty God as the source of all authority, and Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations.

Sundry memorials against increasing the duty on iron and steel, and petitions for an increase of the duty on hair-cloth, were presented.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Committee on Finance were discharged from further consideration of the bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax, introduced on the 31st ult.

Mr. VICKERS presented the memorial of Messrs. PATTERSON and MURGUIONDO, asking the Government to intervene for the protection of their rights to the island of Alta Vela. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GRANTS TO FOREIGNERS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Committee on Foreign Relations were discharged from further consideration of the bill to prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants or privileges from the United States; Mr. DOOLITTLE's joint resolution in relation to laying telegraph cables, and Mr. MORTON's resolution to prevent the landing of foreign submarine cables without the authority of Congress.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TAX.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill in regard to the manufacturers' tax, with amendments, so as to provide merely that all taxes upon naval machinery for the Government, which had not accrued before last April, shall be remitted.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and a foreign country.

It provides that whenever telegraphic communication shall hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country, by means of lines or cables, of which any portions are within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same shall be subject to the following stipulations and reservations:

First—The United States Government shall be entitled to the same or similar privileges with regard to control and use of any such lines or cables and the lines or cables connected therewith, that may by law, agreement or otherwise be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign Government whatever.

Second—The United States Government shall at all times be conceded priority in the use of such lines, and be allowed to send its messages by an operator of its own selection.

Third—When not otherwise fixed by agreement, the rates for Government messages shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General.

Fourth—The lines shall be kept open to the public for the transmission for daily publication of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages shall be forwarded in the order of their receipt, except as hereinafter provided.

Fifth—It shall be at all times within the power of Congress to determine the rates to be charged for the transmission of messages and communications over such lines or cables, and to establish such rules and regulations in relation thereto as it may judge necessary.

Sixth—Before extending any such line or cable in or over any water shores or lands of the United States, the corporation in question shall file with the Secretary of State a written acceptance of the terms and conditions of this bill.

SEC. 2. Provides that, subject to the foregoing conditions, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of telegraphic lines and cables between the United States and any foreign country, in and over our water shores and lands, subject, however, to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction in and over the same; and, provided also, that the foregoing privileges shall not be enjoyed by any company whose line terminates in a foreign country by which similar privileges are not extended to companies incorporated in this country.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, between Denver and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver Pacific Railroad, and to expedite the completion of the railroad to Denver, Colorado. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

It provides that all the rights and privileges granted to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be extended to the Denver line, as though it were a continuation of the same; the said Companies are authorized to mortgage their respective portions for an amount not exceeding $32,000 per mile; provided neither Company shall be entitled to a subsidy in United States bonds by virtue of the foregoing provisions.

ARMY MATTERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the consolidation of infantry regiments, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It directs the Secretary of War, whenever any infantry regiment falls below the strength deemed necessary to its efficiency to consolidate with another and assign its officers to duty as fast as vacancies occur; but the number of infantry regiments shall not be reduced below thirty. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to offer for sale certain real property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, Vergennes, Vt., and Rome, N. Y., and makes some regulations in regard to bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, the most important of which is that claims therefor must be presented before next September.

THE BRIG OCEAN BELLE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of owners of the brig *Ocean Belle*, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. HOWARD desired some explanation of the bill, which was given by Messrs. MORGAN and FESSENDEN. The matter was further discussed by these Senators, and by Messrs. GRIMES and CONNESS, until the expiration of the morning hour.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up as unfinished business. The pending amendment was that of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, to reduce the annual pay of the Judges and Arbitrators appointed under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, to $100 and $50 respectively.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the treaty provided for the establishment by each Government of three such Courts, at three distinct points, and of course the Courts could not be sustained if the salaries of the Judges were to be cut off.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the obligation under the treaty was just as binding to keep the Judges at the two points on the coast of Africa as at New-York; yet he was informed that the Judges assigned to those points did not reside there. Even by paying the salaries the treaty would not be carried out.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, insisted that the Government was bound to make an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the treaty, whether the Judges were at their posts or not.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said if he could he would strike the treaty out of existence, and the object of his amendment was to nullify it. The Judges, if they were at their posts, would have nothing to do, but he happened to know that the Cape Town Judges had not been in Africa for a long time, and regarded the Courts as entirely unnecessary; but if the Courts must be continued, as the office of the Judge was but nominal, so should their salaries be.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend by providing that the salaries of the Judges should be paid only for the time they reside at their respective posts. He would like to know who the Judges were; he had been informed that those assigned to Africa had not been there for years.

Mr. SUMNER, in reply, read the names of the Judges—Messrs. TRUMAN SMITH, at New-York; BENJAMIN PRINDLE, at Cape Town; GEORGE W. PALMER, at Sierra Leone. If these Judges were too long absent from their posts, the State Department was to blame; but that was no reason why Congress should violate a treaty stipulation. If the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. PATTERSON) disliked the treaty so much, let him proceed in the regular way to have it terminated.

Mr. PATTERSON said he did not dislike the treaty *per se*, but he would have it terminated because the Courts for which it provided were useless.

Mr. SUMNER insisted that the Senator did dislike the treaty because he wanted it terminated. He did not envy the Senator the warfare he was waging, but hoped if he meant to continue it he would do it in the regular way, and not by violating the treaty.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—Does the treaty stipulate the amount of salary that the Judges should be paid?

Mr. SUMNER—It does not.

Mr. PATTERSON—Does it provide that there shall be a room for each Court to hold its sessions in?

Mr. SUMNER—It does not.

Mr. PATTERSON—Then does the non-provision of such a room repudiate the treaty?

Mr. SUMNER—I will ask the Senator whether a treaty may not be girdled, as well as cut down?

Mr. PATTERSON—Yes, and I want to girdle this treaty by cutting down the salaries of the Judges.

Mr. SUMNER said it was plain that the Senator from New-Hampshire preferred the girdling process, but he wished he could induce him to attack the treaty in the regular way, if he was determined to attack it at all. The Judges appointed under the treaty by England received much higher pay than those appointed by the United States, and did no more work; but the English Government maintained them because the treaty bound them to do so.

Mr. PATTERSON remarked that he had been told that the United States Judge at New-York, Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, was so advanced in years that he was incapable of performing any judicial duties, if he had happened to have had any to do.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator had not been correctly informed. He (Mr. SUMNER) was old enough in the Senate Chamber to remember the extraordinary services and abilities therein displayed by Mr. SMITH, and he had lately seen him and found him as genial, as intelligent, and of as sound judgment as ever.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that these Judges, who drew pay for doing nothing, ought long ago, as good citizens, to have resigned, and he was in favor of striking out the appropriation, as a hint to the Judges and the State Department that they must attend more faithfully to their business if they were to be paid.

Mr. DAVIS said if the Court did any good, or could do any good, he would be in favor of continuing the Judges on full salary; but they were utterly useless, because the slave trade was dead, and, therefore, he was in favor of reducing the appropriation. He would assure the Senator from New-Hampshire that the information he had received as to the mental condition of Hon. TRUMAN SMITH was not correct. He had lately seen that gentleman, and had found him remarkably vigorous in mind and body. In proof of which he stated the interesting fact that Mr. SMITH had, at not a very remote period, become the father of two children at one birth. (Laughter.)

Mr. SUMNER said that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) was wrong in saying that the slave trade was dead. It would not die so long as slavery existed in Brazil or Cuba, such was the wickedness of the trade. The treaty under which these Courts were organized had driven the slave trade from English and American vessels, but if the Courts were abolished, who could tell how soon slaves might again disgrace the American flag? But aside from this view, the faith of the Government was pledged to the British Government, and he felt profound regret that a Senator from New-England should take the lead in an attempt to nullify a treaty in this ill-considered and unauthorized manner, especially when that treaty was made against the slave trade.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—I did not intend, Sir, to say another word upon this subject, which has already been debated too long; but I have been somewhat surprised by the words and tone of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) yesterday. He compared me to the traitor SLIDELL, because I brought forward this proposition of retrenchment, and he speaks of it as ill-considered and unauthorized, and expresses his regret that a Senator from New-England should lead in this crusade against a reckless expenditure of the public money. Now, my record is not so long as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts, nor so brilliant, but such as it is, it is as well known to my constituents at home, and nothing which that gentleman can utter will tarnish that record, at home or abroad. Sir, the Senator from Massachusetts is not the keeper of my political creed or character, and I do not know that I am under any obligation to defend my political orthodoxy here because he calls it in question. There has never been a moment of my life when I have not been opposed to slavery in all its forms and to the slave trade, but I am opposed to paying out $12,000 to citizens who perform no service and have none to perform. Sir, I think that the taxes which bear so heavily upon the industry and upon the laboring poor of the country demand that we should be at least as anxious to cut down the expenses of the Government as to bolster up dead traitors.

Mr. SUMNER—The language of the Senator from New-Hampshire surprises me. I made no allusion to his political orthodoxy. It is past my comprehension what the Senator means.

Mr. PATTERSON—I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he did not express profound regret that a Senator from New-England should be found leading in this raid against this treaty.

Mr. SUMNER—I did not say raid.

Mr. PATTERSON—Crusade, then; take which word you please.

Mr. SUMNER—I did say that; but I made no allusion to the Senator's political orthodoxy.

Mr. PATTERSON—Then the Senator's words were without meaning.

Mr. SUMNER—They had a meaning; I think the Senator knows what the meaning was on their face. I expressed my profound regret that a Senator from New-England would treat as the Senator from New-Hampshire now does a question of treaty stipulation of public faith, especially when that faith is pledged against the slave trade. I made no allusion to the Senator's political orthodoxy, and certainly I would not venture to suggest that it is not as unquestionable as my own. It did not enter my head to question his political standing. I simply spoke of his course upon the practical question now before the Senate, and expressed my profound regret.

Mr. HENDRICKS—This is simply a proposition to save $12,000 to the Treasury, which it is proposed to expend without any benefit to the country or the world. The Senator from Massachusetts undertakes to prevent this saving by saying that Mr. JOHN SLIDELL made the same proposition years ago.

Mr. SUMNER—I did not say that. I said he made a similar proposition.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, Sir, what did that mean? Simply that the Senator from Massachusetts, as a leader here, thought he was putting the political lash over the shoulders of some Senator. I do not know how men feel when the lash is brought over their shoulders in that way. I do not think that one man has a right, in a political discussion, to attempt to prevent the exercise of another's judgment by using the lash, as the Senator from Massachusetts does, as though somebody should be afraid to support a proposition, because long years ago Mr. SLIDELL made a similar proposition. The Senator from Massachusetts then undertakes to show that we are technically bound by treaty to make this appropriation; and again he raises the lash. He feels profound regret that a Senator from New-England should make so ill-considered a proposition as this amendment in favor of the slave trade. Mr. President, this has nothing to do with the slave trade. I called upon the Senator yesterday to tell the Senate and the country what single act these Courts had ever done to suppress slave trade. He could not mention any; but he intimated that they were ready, if anything should come in their way that they could do. Now this expenditure has been going on at the rate of $12,000 a year for six or seven years, so that already there has been paid out under this treaty over $76,000 of the people's money for doing nothing whatever; and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts would have this expenditure continue. What legislative construction ought to be given to this treaty? A reasonable one, a construction which will carry out the purposes of the contracting parties. I claim, then, that the proper legislative construction of this treaty is, that the occasion for the Courts having ceased, the force of the treaty itself in that regard is passed. If there are other provisions of the treaty that still have force and meaning in view of the purpose of the contracting parties, of course such provisions still stand. I shall vote for this amendment, because it proposes to save some money. It is monstrous to say that men who reside in the City of New-York shall be paid for duties which must be performed, if at all, on the coast of Africa.

Mr. MORTON—In my opinion this treaty should be soon terminated; but the argument that these Courts should not be continued, because there have been no cases before them, is not a good one. The treaty was altogether of a preventive character, and its efficiency is to be estimated by the extent of its success in preventing the slave trade. The treaty provides that each nation shall keep a fleet on the coast of Africa for the capture of slavers, and shall establish Courts for their adjudication. If this has been successful as preventive machinery, then the treaty is a success, and you might as well say that because the fleets make no captures of slavers, they should, therefore, be called home, as to say that the Courts should be discontinued because they have no cases to adjudicate, while it is owing to the presence of the fleets and the existence of the Courts that there are no cases. But in order to carry out the treaty stipulation in regard to these Courts, the Judges must reside at the places where the Courts are established; and therefore I have moved an amendment providing that they shall be paid only for the time they are at their posts.

Mr. SUMNER—I think the amendment of the Senator from Indiana meets the precise exigency.

Mr. PATTERSON—I think it entirely defeats the object of my amendment, and leaves the matter just where it is. My objection is not that the Judges do not stay at their posts, but that there is no work for the Courts to do, and that therefore we do not need the Courts.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—I suggest to the Senator that the Judges might be allowed a *per diem* for the time they actually work.

Mr. PATTERSON—I would like that very well, because it would give them nothing.

Messrs. SUMNER and MORTON said that that also would be a nullification of the treaty.

After an animated discussion of points of order, which lasted over an hour, and developed a remarkable diversity of opinion on the part of Senators in regard to the rule, Mr. PATTERSON's amendment was voted down, and Mr. MORTON's adopted as an amendment to the provision in the bill as reported by the Committee. The provision so amended was then agreed to, leaving the salaries of the Judges and arbitrators unchanged, but requiring their residence at their respective posts, as a condition of payment.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification the following articles of amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 15, SEC. 1. All the male citizens of the United States, residents of the several States now or hereafter comprehended in the Union, of the age of 21 years and upward, of sound mind, shall be entitled to an equal vote in all elections in the State wherein they shall reside, the period of such residence as a qualification for voting to be decided by each State, except such citizens as have engaged in rebellion or insurrection, or shall be duly convicted of treason or other infamous crime.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. 16, SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to establish a Department of Home Affairs. The Department is to have charge of the General Land Office, Mining Interests, Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and the Bureau of Education.

At 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving to the widows of Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIDWELL and Brig.-Gen. P. A. HACKLEMAN, pensions of $50 per month; the former from the 19th of October, 1864, and the latter from the 3d of October, 1862. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in all cases where the Government has aided in constructing railroads, to withhold bonds sufficient to secure the construction of a first-class railroad. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the correspondence of Rear Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the South Atlantic Squadron, concerning the difficulties with Paraguay. Adopted.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to various amounts paid for works of art to decorate the Capitol, statues, oil-paintings, frescoes, etc., since the 1st of January, 1855, with the names of the artists, and whether native or foreign, &c. Adopted.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any District Commander has turned over for trial or punishment to the civil authorities of any reconstructed State any persons who had been tried, convicted and sentenced by military tribunals, &c. Adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution to print 500 copies of the Internal Tax bill, with the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

THE PENSION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. MILLER it was ordered that Thursday evening of next week be set apart for the consideration of reports from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill relating to the operations of the Pension laws, which was before the House several days last week, came up as the regular business of the morning hour.

Mr. NIBLACK, who had moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with the second section struck out, viz: The section in relation to the misconduct of widows, withdrew that motion.

Mr. PERHAM said he would now allow any amendments to be offered to the bill, and would then ask the House to vote upon the bill and amendments.

Mr. RAUM moved to strike out the second section, and to substitute for it a section providing that no female pensioner shall forfeit her pension by marriage. He said that he had always regarded the present rule as contrary to public policy inasmuch as it discouraged marriage.

Messrs. INGERSOLL and COVODE offered amendments to the same effect substantially.

Mr. MYERS offered an amendment providing that the death of every enlisted man in the service shall be held to have been caused by the service, except where there is evidence that it has been caused by the fault of the soldier. He made remarks illustrating the selfishness of the present system.

Various other amendments were offered, and then the bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported "a bill to establish a bridge across the East River, between the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York—a post-road."

It directs that the bridge, to be constructed under an act of the New-York Legislature, shall be, when completed, in accordance with the aforesaid law of the State of New-York, a lawful structure and post-road for the conveyance of the mails of the United States.

Mr. COOK explained the object of the bill, and stated that there were only ten or eleven vessels in the entire merchant marine and navy that could not pass under the projected bridge.

Mr. ROBINSON made a statement to the like effect, adding that not once in a century would any vessel too lofty to pass under the bridge have occasion to go past Fulton Ferry, where it is to be located.

Mr. WOODWARD objected to the bill, as being an attempt to decide in advance a judicial question.

Mr. KERR explained that the object of the bill was to prevent the parties from being enjoined in the building of the bridge on the question of the authority of the State of New-York, to authorize the erection of any obstacle over a branch of tide-water.

Mr. WOODWARD said that if he understood the bill, it violated a great and sound principle of government, in anticipating a judicial question. The question whether the State of New-York had a right to bridge the East River by an incorporated company was one that must come before the Courts for decision.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. WOODWARD whether there was any suit now pending in the matter.

Mr. WOODWARD—Of course not, because the bridge is not being built.

Mr. BARNES remarked that after the passage of the bill by Congress, the necessary amount of capital would be subscribed, and the work would be commenced.

Mr. COOK said there was no judicial question anticipated in this bill. There was a question whether the State of New-York had power to authorize the construction of the bridge across tide-water; and any one who had a pecuniary interest and opposed to its construction, would invoke the aid of the United States Courts to stop it by injunction. The large amount of capital necessary for such a structure ($8,000,000 to $10,000,000) could not be subscribed so long as the question of jurisdiction remained. The Supreme Court had decided in the Wheeling Bridge case that if Congress concurred there was no further question left.

Mr. WARD—Suppose Congress did not concur?

Mr. COOK—Then the question would be left open.

Mr. WARD—Is there any harm in leaving the question to the Courts?

Mr. COOK—There is this harm: There is no question to be left to the Courts except the question as to whether the State of New-York had power to authorize the construction of the bridge. If the power were in Congress, this bill would give the authority; if it were in the State of New-York, the Legislature of that State had given it, and if it was in both Congress and the State, then this bill in connection with the New-York statute would give it.

Mr. WOODWARD suggested a proviso to the bill, that it shall not be construed to authorize any structure that obstructs the navigation of the river.

Mr. COOK said that was precisely the effect of the bill. The law of New-York provided that no structure should be authorized that would obstruct the navigation of the river.

Mr. PRUYN supported the bill, and in the course of his remarks instanced the cases of the Albany and Troy bridges. In his opinion the State of New-York had full power to grant a charter to build the bridge, irrespective of Congress, except that according to the principle of the decision in the Wheeling Bridge case, if the bridge should prove to be an obstacle to navigation the Courts of the United States might interfere. This bill was merely precautionary, in order to enable capitalists to feel that they would have no outside questions to meet; nothing but the fair question whether or not the bridge was an obstruction to navigation.

Mr. CHANLER suggested that if the proposed bridge were likely to prove any obstruction to the navigation of the East River, the New-York Chamber of Commerce would have offered some remonstrance against it. So far as he was aware it was the common wish of all classes of citizens in New-York and Brooklyn that a bridge should be erected across the East River, and in time across the North River.

Mr. DELANO offered an amendment, providing that nothing contained in the act should be construed so as to legalize any structure that would materially injure the navigation of the river. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then passed without a division.

BRIDGING THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill giving the consent of Congress for the erection of a drawbridge over the Connecticut River, at or near Middletown, by the New-Haven, Willimantic and Middletown Railroad Company, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut in its May session of 1868.

Mr. WOODWARD said that the objection which he had made to the East River bill applied even more strongly to this. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. MOORE presented the petition of JAMES H. HOYT and eighteen others, owners and masters of vessels, of New-Haven, Conn., praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exactions by State and municipal corporations.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on Speaker's table. The first business taken up was the message from the President transmitting the correspondence called for by the resolution offered by Mr. ROBINSON in December last, in reference to the cases of Messrs. COSTELLO and WARREN, United States citizens, imprisoned in Great Britain.

Mr. ROBINSON addressed the House at considerable length, insisting that the honor of the American nation was involved in the question. As to the suggestion that a treaty in reference to naturalization was being made, he said that he would kick any man into the middle of next week who would talk about a treaty with England until she first liberated the American citizens whom she held in prison.

Mr. CHANLER also addressed the House on the same subject.

Finally the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. BENTON introduced a bill appropriating money to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DISQUALIFIED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring vacant the offices held by disqualified persons in the unreconstructed States, were taken from the table and concurred in.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then at 2:30 o'clock went into Committee of the whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

After being about two hours in session the Committee rose.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, for reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

The resolution reads:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, and who has resided in such State one year, and has complied with such regulations, equally applicable to all electors, as to registration and local residence not greater than one year, as may be prescribed by law, an equal right to vote by ballot at all elections in such State, except only to such as have aided or participated in, or may aid or participate in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any State, or to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or infamous crime.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be confined exclusively to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, resuming it where it was left off at last session, at section 121, page 61, of the pamphlet of the bill, which consists of 124 pages.

Section 121 imposes a tax of five per cent. on the gross amount of receipts of lottery dealers.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to increase it to twenty per cent.; which was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to strike out the words "or religious," in the exception to the section, which allows lotteries for charitable or religious objects; which was rejected.

Section 125 imposes a tax on the owners or lessee of buildings used for theatrical or other performances.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the tax on gross receipts from two to three per cent., and to strike out all the provisions graduating the specific tax on the seating capacity of the building; which were agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out sections 126 to 136, inclusive, relating to mineral oil, they being rendered unnecessary by the act of last session, which includes them in the list of manufactures paying one-fifth of one per cent. on sales.

Mr. HOOPER called the attention of Mr. SCHENCK to the 132d section, which provides penalties for mixing oils with dangerously inflammable substances.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he would like to retain that section, but he thought it best to strike out all in reference to it, as Congress had no jurisdiction over the subject.

Mr. HOOPER moved to retain that section.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved a substitute for all the petroleum sections, it being the section of a bill prepared at a meeting of petroleum inspectors, in consequence of the disastrous collision on the Ohio River some months ago, and the destruction of so many lives by the explosion of petroleum. The substitute proposes the inspection of all petroleum, so as to see that it is not mixed with dangerous compounds.

Mr. HOOPER moved to amend the substitute by making it unlawful to convey any coal oil or petroleum on any railroad train, steamer or other conveyance while carrying passengers.

Mr. SCHENCK said there was one objection fatal to the proposed substitute. The bill was a bill to provide revenue; the substitute was a bill to establish police regulations. It should be a separate act of legislation, and should come from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GARFIELD preferred to leave the matter to the police regulations of each State, remarking that it was the first time that he had favored the principle of "States Rights."

Mr. NIBLACK declared himself averse to relieving any particular branch of industry from its fair share of internal taxation, and he regretted the passage of the bill of last session removing the tax on manufactured articles. He believed that that tax should have been restored, or that an increased tax should be put upon other articles. There was no use in trying to blink or to shirk the question. The taxes would have to be kept up if the public debt was to be paid.

Mr. ALLISON, replying to the remarks of Mr. NIBLACK, reminded that gentleman that in a few weeks from this time the country would have a faithful execution of the revenue laws. He could assure him that if the laws were faithfully administered and the taxes faithfully collected, the Government would have ample revenues to provide for its ordinary expenses and to pay a large installment annually on the national debt, which the members on his (the Republican) side of the House believed ought to be paid.

Mr. NIBLACK said he was pleased to find his friend from Iowa take such a hopeful view of public affairs, but he warned him that if a faithful execution of the laws and collection of the taxes were to be expected, the Tenure-of-Office law would have to be repealed, illustrating his argument by the statement that the Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, was in jail for peculation in office, and could not be removed.

Mr. MOORHEAD expressed his surprise at the States' Rights argument made by Mr. GARFIELD. The object of his amendment was merely to provide legislation to save lives and property, so much endangered all over the country by the explosive compounds with which coal oils are mixed. He assured the gentleman that there was no tariff in his proposition.

Mr. MILLER supported the amendment of his colleague, and argued that no uniformity of legislation could be expected from the States, and that therefore it should be provided for by Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to the arguments made by Mr. MOORHEAD and Mr. MILLER, and declared that there was not as much value in the six pages of Mr. MOORHEAD's substitute as there was in the six lines of Mr. HOOPER's amendment.

After further discussion, the substitute offered by Mr. MOORHEAD, and the amendment offered by Mr. HOOPER, were rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK was agreed to, and all the sections relating to mineral oils were stricken out.

Mr. ELA moved to exempt from the tax on public carriers a class of persons known as shoe-freighters. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK said that sections from 139 to 232 related to tobacco, snuff and spirits. He moved to strike them out, and to substitute for them the law of last session taxing those articles. He admitted that the Committee of Ways and Means was in the receipt of cords of communications, suggesting slight modifications in the law, but all concurring in the representation that the law was excellent, with the exception of the little matter that pinched each correspondent.

Without disposing of the amendment about the whisky sections, the Committee rose and the House, at 9:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE FLOOD AT DANBURY.

Great Destruction of Life and Property—Twelve Persons Drowned.

We take the following account of the damage done by the flood at Danbury, Conn., on Sunday night, from an extra issued by the Danbury *Times* on Monday:

"Sunday evening, Jan. 31, 1869, will long be remembered by the people of Danbury. Just as the bells ceased to ring the people to their evening worship, the dam of the upper Kohanzie Reservoir gave way, and the immense body of water therein contained came sweeping down upon our unconscious citizens. Those who lived at the upper part of the town were startled by a sudden rushing, roaring sound, like the driving of a heavy gale of wind. Those indoors could not understand it, as their buildings were not racked, as they would be in such a gale. Many left their houses and went out to listen better, and then discovered before their very doors a boiling, hurling mass of water. The water came upon the village through the gorge above Flint's dam, bringing with it huge masses of ice, and heavy masses of timber. It came with fearful velocity, striking the houses on Main-street, near the river bank, and sweeping them from their foundation in an instant; it swept down the flats along the stream north and east of Main-street, carrying destruction to everything in its reach, and bringing terror to all within its hearing. The amount of property lost cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars, and will probably exceed that amount. The loss of life has been terrible. In the houses destroyed in the upper part of Main-street, there were fourteen persons. The terrible scenes and incidents of the night and this morning beggar description. The people have turned out in masses, and at this hour are going over the pathway of the calamity. The scene now is one of great desolation, especially on the site of the houses of those lost. Hardly a trace of where they stood is visible.

One building is deposited a little way back, badly shattered; the other is a complete wreck, the larger portion lying just south of Patch-street, and some distance below its foundations. The Main, North and White street bridges were destroyed, and the Patch-street bridge so racked as to be unsafe to walk over. CHARLES CHASE's carriage manufactory, on North-street, was demolished, being struck by the building removed from Main-street. SUNDERLAND's carpenter-shop, on White-street, was torn from its place. A horse stabled at one end of the building, in some unaccountable way, got out and, swimming to land, came off unharmed. The office and builder's hardware store of the IVES Brothers was flooded, and considerable damage done to the stock. ISAAC W. IVES' lumber-yard was also flooded, and a large lot of lumber swept down the stream, or thrown about the yard in confused shape. Loss was also sustained by STEVENS Brothers and A. ELY, carpenters; P. ROBINSON & CO., flour dealers; LACEY, HOYT & CO., hat manufacturers, and BRADLEY & MANSFIELD, livery stable-keepers. Great cakes of ice, weighing a ton or more, were scattered along the course of the water, in great profusion, fences were swept down, outhouses, sheds, &c., damaged.

The following is a list of the persons killed:

Mrs. HUBSTAD, an old lady, mother-in-law of CHARLES E. ANDREWS—body recovered; EDWARD CLARK—body recovered; Mrs. EDWARD CLARK, (a body supposed to be hers, but badly disfigured, was recovered;) three children of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD CLARK—bodies not recovered; wife of JAMES BROTHWELL—body not recovered; two children of JAMES BROMWELL—body of one recovered.

A body was found near Hurlburt's factory, which was identified by Mrs. HANFORD E. FAIRCHILD as that of Miss FANNY HUMPHREYS, a lady who had left Mrs. FAIRCHILD's house, on White-street, just before the coming of the flood, and was overtaken by it before she could get across the bridge.

Right after the water reached White-street, two women were seen clinging to a tree. They cried for help, but the huge cakes of ice and masses of timber surging between them and those who endeavored to help, rendered all attempts ineffectual, and after a few moments they loosed their hold to the tree and were swept from sight. One of these two was undoubtedly Miss HUMPHREYS, but the other is not yet known.

The damage done the reservoir is very great. About 100 feet of the upper dam and the entire length of the lower dam is swept away. Men are already at work upon the dams, and the water-pipes will be filled in a few days. The foundation of FLINT's foundry is undermined, and two tenements belonging to HENDRICK BARNUM, on North-street, are somewhat damaged."

DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

Consecration of Rev. William C. Doane, D. D., as Bishop.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 2.

The ceremony of consecration of the Bishop elect of the newly-created Diocese of Albany of the Episcopal Church, took place today at St. Peter's Church. The services commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., at which hour a procession, composed of the attending Bishops and clergy and lay deputations from churches from the other Dioceses, moved from the Rectory on Lodge-street to the church.

The following comprises the Bishops and clergy in attendance, with the exception of a few who arrived at so late an hour as to preclude us from obtaining their names:

BISHOPS—Bishop Potter, of New-York; Bishop Neeley, of Maine; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Bishop Robertson, of Missouri; Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Dr. Huntington, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Central New-York.

CLERGY—Rev. H. W. Nelson, Rev. Mr. Shackleford, Rev. J. H. H. Brown, Rev. Mr. Ferrington, Rev. Mr. Stansbury, Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rev. Mr. McCook, Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Parkman, Rev. Mr. Hale, Vermont, Rev. Mr. Peck, Vermont, Rev. Mr. Wells, Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Rev. Dr. West, Boston, Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Rev. Mr. Carey, Rev. Mr. Howard, Rev. Mr. Ayrault, Rev. Mr. Gay, Rev. H. L. M. Clark, Rev. Mr. Kidney, Rev. Dr. Knight, Rev. Dr. Stevens Parker; Rev. Sam. E. Johnson, Rev. Wm. Allen Johnson, Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Mary's College, Rev. Mr. Parmelt, Rev. Sylvanus Reed, Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. Dr. Hodges, Rev. C. F. Hoffman, Rev. Pelham Williams, Rev. F. L. Jaques, Rev. R. S. Howland, Rev. S. H. Weston, Rev. Mr. McCurdy, Rev. S. H. Coxe, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rev. Dr. Payne, Rev. Mr. Rulison, Rev. Mr. Schwartz, Rev. R. N. Merritt, Rev. J. B. Johnson, Rev. Henry Stanley, Rev. Dr. Bostwick, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Will Cook, Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Rev. R. Slade, Rev. Mr. Weeks, Rev. Mr. Lightbope, Rev. Mr. Prout, Rev. Mr. Dennis.

The clergy occupied seats in the chancel and in the pews immediately in front of it in the centre aisle. The church was filled with attendants to its utmost capacity, very many persons who desired being unable to obtain seats. The edifice was embellished with the beautiful Christmas decorations that have, during the season, adorned it. Upon the chancel were elevated three elegant banners, belonging respectively to St. Paul's Church, Troy, St. Mark's Church, Green Island, and St. John's Church, Cohoes. The communion table and portions of the chancel were decorated with natural flowers, woven into the figures of crosses, wreaths, &c., the material being the product of the hot-houses of E. CORNING, Jr.

The services were conducted strictly after the order that had been prescribed, with the single exception that the reading of the morning prayer assigned to Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. MORGAN was performed in his absence by Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, of New-York. The sermon, delivered by Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, was an able and eloquent effort, and peculiarly adapted to the occasion. The music was of an order fully equal to the occasion and to the public expectation.

A leading Massachusetts lawyer appeared before the Legislative Committee on Railways a few days ago, and made a forcible and eloquent argument in behalf of the New-Bedford Railroad. At its conclusion the Chairman struck him dumb by remarking: "I believe you appear for the Providence Road?"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer. No Circuit calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1018	Stewart vs. White et al.	740	Wolfsohn, Adm., &c., vs. Kuphal et al.
1012	Lynch vs. Bryan.	848	August vs. Lombard et al.
1086	Marks vs. McCarty et al.	842	Edwards vs. Bustead.
423	Bronner vs. The Mayor, &c.	854	Jerome et al. vs. Allen et al.
816	Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.	864	Stewart et al. vs. Wells, Pres't.
919	Lester vs. Haas et al.	880	N. Y. and Hughes Revere Oil Co. vs. Chambers.
232	Rosenblatt vs. Grandall.	749	Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.
856	Osborn et al. vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.	904	McCready vs. McKee.
732	Spofford vs. Leland.	906	Hoffmann vs. Lemercier.
882	Bernheim vs. Forgue et al.		
828	Abbey et al. vs. Mann.		

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1082	Nichols et al. vs. Harris et al.	685	Schultze vs. Cummings.
369	Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	286	Tallman vs. Wright.
2066	Foley vs. Barton et al.	337	Reed vs. Cummings.
2137	Donnan et al. vs. Fisher et al.	261	Chard & Co. vs. Compton.
781	Williams et al. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.	1087	McMillan vs. Rindskopf.
810	Smith vs. Spencer et al.	1105	Judge vs. Manhattan Gaslight Co.
180	Merwin et al. vs. American Ex. Co.	1289	Fowler et al. vs. Harvey et al.
832	Schultze vs. Elliott.	867	Holdney vs. Carleton.
245	Welch vs. Marston et al.	1084	Poillon vs. Shute.
834	Harris M'f'g Co. vs. McLane et al.	940	Eagle M'f'g Co. vs. Barton et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 89—Wallace et al. vs. Bush.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
139	Close, Assignee, vs. Sherman's Bank et al.	150	Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co.
142	Trall vs. Miller.	150½	Wrench vs. Watson.
143	Goodwin vs. Einstein et al.	151	Smith vs. Butler et al.
144	Titus et al. vs. Hamilton et al.	151½	Roberts et al. vs. Howe Machine Co.
145	Knox vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way and Battery Railroad Co.	152	Gardner vs. Thompson et al.
146	Norton et al. vs. Taylor et al.	153	Close, assignee, vs. Sherman et al.
147	Dinelle vs. Parsons.	153½	Kehoe vs. Bryan et al.
148	Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre et al.	154	Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
149	Wray vs. Rhinelander, Executor.	155	Sealtser vs. Sealtser.
		156	Voorhis, Jr., vs. Kiernan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Kell vs. White.	141	Rorke vs. Russel, &c.
3	Osgood et al. vs. Hopkins et al.	157	Westervelt vs. Pell.
15	Consant vs. Ten Eyck.	159	Murray vs. Light et al.
61	Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.	167	B'klyn Prospect Park, &c., vs. Devereaux.
65	Martin vs. Hedges.	170	Barthgate vs. Barthgate.
77	Whalen vs. Tunison.	190	Brown et al. vs. Carpenter.
79	Colling vs. Shaughnessy, &c.	191	Healy vs. Adams.
80	Wild vs. Sherwood.	193	Hall vs. Robins.
87	Cahn vs. Sears.	204	—— vs. ——
88	Bamberg vs. Lowenstein, &c.	204½	—— vs. ——
117	Bett et al. vs. Roll.	217	—— vs. ——
126	Hackley vs. Merritt et al.	218	—— vs. ——
130	Shepard vs. Justice et al.	227	—— vs. ——
		231	—— vs. ——
		244	—— vs. ——
		248	—— vs. ——

Call 250—— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
670	Spangler vs. Lambert.	507	Gutta Percha M'g. Co. vs. Felt.
555	Cooper Union vs. Carey.	521	Gulman vs. Brantrall.
397	Bittner vs. Delaney.	528	Tol. F. and Mar. Ins. Co. vs. McAuliffe et al.
431	Clark vs. Glines.		
435	Sherman et al. vs. U. S. F. & Mar. Ins. Co. of Baltimore.	1006	Johnson vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
495	East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	461	Longnacker vs. Swellser.
479	Sullivan vs. Herman et al.		Lee vs. Baltzer et al.
533	Batchelor vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Co.	802	Street vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
617	Burgess vs. Bank of N. A.	465	Buschaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
621	Murdock vs. Munsinger.	466	Gillies vs. Rosenstein.
433	Strong vs. Schroeder.	467	Snedecor vs. Von Eisenberg.
450	Kuehl vs. Mayer.	468	Ladman vs. Fitzgerald.
451	Butler vs. Giraud.	469	Leckey vs. Cohen.
452	Prellam vs. Matthews.	480	Stokel vs. Mahoney.
453	Breen vs. Breen.	481	Loughran vs. Downs.
454	Yuganger vs. Olmstead.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1527	Young vs. Blake.	1606	Howe vs. Sommers.
1551	Patterson vs. Fitzgerald.	1607	Murphy vs. Marshall.
——	Lawrence vs. Marshall.	1608	Elkins vs. Solomon.
——	Rose vs. Franklin.	1609	Daly vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. R. R.
——	Sacch vs. Heine.	1610	Lewis vs. Conley.
1617	Kelley vs. Mannes.	1611	Odell vs. Gleason.
1545	Bergmann vs. Schlinger.	1612	Golden vs. McDermott.
1502	Stengel vs. Saleuter.	1613	Lathrop vs. Appel.
1509	Oppenheimer vs. Brown.	1620	Dillon vs. Slocovich.
1504	Shufeld vs. Wilson.	1621	Jenkins vs. Blecker.
1505	Mass vs. Gleason.	1622	Hensbel vs. Grosch.
1506	Skinner vs. Mahler.	1623	Ackerman vs. Conder.
1602	Kennelly vs. Haines.	1624	Crow vs. Hassett.
1605	Shiels vs. Walters.	1630	Spring vs. Weaber.
		1631	Kahn vs. Rosenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Chas. J. Murdock, burglary.
The People vs. Thos. Passmore, burglary.
The People vs. Stephen Hardsworth, larceny from person.
The People vs. John Leonard, rape.
The People vs. James Devine, burglary.
The People vs. James Edwards, burglary.
The People vs. Andrew Wheeler, burglary.
The People vs. Charles N. Moody, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas McCormack, larceny from person.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
46	Hendrickson vs. Pres., Directors and Sup. S. S. R. R.	58	Armshaw vs. Donnellan.
47	Malcolm vs. Shier.	59	Powell vs. Paw.
48	Steckreiter vs. Seifert.	60	Nelson vs. Ulch.
49	Velbrass vs. Colell.	61	Kilbgis vs. Zimmermann.
51	Edwards vs. Hassand.	62	Kelly vs. Kellogg.
52	Trimmell vs. Young.	63	Braunlich vs. Schwell.
53	Shaughnessy vs. Farnan.	64	Dowd vs. Robbins.
54	Fox vs. Immerschitt.	65	Kukalkorn vs. Mohl.
55	Brady vs. Reilly.	66	Innis vs. Lynch.
57	Brown vs. Trimmer.	67	Stanbrook vs. Lyons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
19	Rowan vs. Hyatt.	201	Barkman vs. Febre.
59	Sanderson vs. Cauldwell.	202	Harris vs. Payne.
128	Nostrand vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.	203	Smallwood vs. Pratt.
133	Johnston vs. Noyes.	206	Cass vs. Gaughan.
136	Doherty vs. Higgins.	207	Bradley vs. Hennessy.
145	Platt vs. Duryea.	208	Laing vs. Girandy.
160	Wilson vs. African Civilization Society.	209	Williams vs. Williams.
188	Bryan vs. Wood.	210	Ford vs. Ryan.
200	Lowenstein vs. Bollmer.	211	—— vs. ——
		212	Oakes vs. Wall.
		214	Dike vs. Erie Railway Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY—CONVEYANCE TO GIVE PREFERENCE—ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Edwin P. Rogers and Mark Coryell, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 30th of January, 1869.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The petition avers that the debtors, while insolvent, did, on or about the 1st of December, 1868, execute to one Francis M. Pendleton a chattel mortgage on certain tools, fixtures, belting and machinery then in the premises known as the Quintard Ironworks, at the northwest corner of Avenue D and Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, to secure the sum of $4,000 and interest, payable Dec. 1, 1869, with interest from July 1, 1868, and to one Anna P. Rogers a chattel mortgage on the same property to secure the payment of $4,807 45 and interest, payable Dec. 24, 1869, and that those instruments were executed by the debtors with intent to give a preference to creditors therein named. The answer of the debtors admits the making of the mortgage to Pendleton, and states that it was given to secure the payment of $4,000 and interest thereon, the said sum having been loaned to them in cash on or about the 1st day of July, 1868. The answer also admits the making of the mortgage to Rogers, and states that the same was given to secure the payment of $4,807 45 and interest thereon, the said sum having been loaned to them in cash on or about the 1st of July, 1868. It is also admitted by the respective parties, by a written stipulation, that the mortgages given to Pendleton and Rogers were given in December, 1868, to secure the payment of debts contracted in July, 1868, and that within a few days after the debtors suspended payment. The answer avers that the debtors should not be declared bankrupts for any cause alleged in the petition and prayer for a trial by the Court, but it does not deny the insolvency of the debtors at the times they made the mortgages in question, or that the debtors intended to give preferences thereby to the creditors named in the mortgages. On these facts, it is clear that the debtors being insolvent made a conveyance of property with intent to give a preference thereby to a creditor, and thus committed an act of bankruptcy within section 39 of the act. An order must be entered adjudicating them bankrupts.

Emerson Goodrich and Wheeler for the creditors; I. F. Miller for the debtors.

COUNSEL FEES OF BANKRUPT NOT PAYABLE BY THE ESTATE.

In the matter of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg.—In this case, which was decided adversely to the bankrupts on Saturday last, Mr. Schoonmaker, counsel for defendants, presented to the assignee a bill to the amount of $400, for services rendered on the proceedings in bankruptcy. The assignee having doubts as to its being a charge upon the estate, referred the question to the Register, by whom it was submitted to the Court.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I do not think the foregoing bill is a charge against the estate of the bankrupts in the hands of the assignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

WHISKY CASE—SPECIAL PLEAS.

The United States vs. Watson, Crery, Pike and Stewart.—Indictment for the illegal removal and concealment of distilled spirits. The issue raised by the special pleas of former acquittal, put in by the defendants in this case, was tried yesterday before a jury. Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the defence, offered in evidence an exemplified copy of the record of the previous trial in the United States District Court. The defence then rested. Assistant District-Attorney Simons desired the Court, upon the evidence before it, to rule that the jury must find a verdict for the Government. Mr. Stoughton said that if this question was to be now argued, the defence, in case the Court should adopt a conclusion opposed to the wishes of the District-Attorney, would insist that the District-Attorney be not allowed to support his case with new evidence. Mr. Stoughton, in support of the sufficiency of the evidence, argued that the present and former indictments were essentially the same, differing only in immaterial points, and that the evidence that could have been produced to prove the one must be produced to support the other. Mr. Simons, in reply, contended that the defendants must produce not only the record but also substantive testimony to show that the two offences were identical. The indictment relied upon as a bar to the present one differed from it in the quantities of spirits alleged to be removed, in the times of removal, and in the fact that the indictment on which the defendants are now held contains one more count than the previous one. The Court said that the question as presented in the case was a novel one. That from the record alone it was impossible to tell whether the offences charged in the present indictments were those adjudged in the District Court or not. But that the burden of proof to designate the transactions mentioned in the plea was upon the prisoner. As this had not been done, the Court decided that the evidence did not sustain the pleas, and the jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict that the pleas were not proven. Trial of the case on the merits set down for to-morrow.

The defendant Pike was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Clinton.

PERJURY.

The United States vs. John D. McHenry.—Indictment for perjury in the Rollins case. Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the defence, applied for a postponement, in order to obtain the testimony of one Moore, averred by affidavit to be a material witness. District-Attorney Courtney resisted the motion on the ground that the testimony of Moore was not material. Motion granted. Case set down for Saturday week.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The jury, argument and equity calendars were called through yesterday, and cases set down for hearing.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and G. G. Barnard.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO THE LIABILITIES OF FERRY COMPANIES.

Jonathan Osborne, plaintiff and appellant, vs. The Union Ferry Company, defendants and respondents.—This action was brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on behalf of the defendant's agents. Some time, in February, 1863, at about 7 P. M., the plaintiff, in company with his wife and two daughters, left his residence in Prospect-street, Brooklyn, to go to New-York. They crossed over the Fulton Ferry. At that time the Ferry Company were engaged in erecting their new ferry-house on the New-York side, at the foot of Fulton-street. After the plaintiff and his family had passed out of the gate, and while in the act of seeking a stage on this side, the plaintiff stumbled against a standard or prop, which had been placed there by the contractors, the Architectural Iron Works Company. The result was that the plaintiff had some of his limbs fractured, and was so much injured that he was confined to his room for about seven weeks, and expended $400 in doctors' fees.

On the trial at the Circuit, before Judge Grover, in June, 1866, it was shown by competent testimony that the night was dark, and that there were no lights in the vicinity to warn passengers where these most unusual obstructions had been placed. Notwithstanding this, when the testimony on the part of the plaintiff was concluded, the Judge at Circuit, on motion of the defendant's counsel, dismissed the complaint. From this decision the plaintiff appealed, and the case was argued at General Term on the 13th of January last. The last-named Court have now reversed the decision of the Court below and ordered a new trial. In doing so, Presiding Judge CLERKE delivered the decision of the Court in an extended opinion, in which he holds that, unless relieved by the contract, the Ferry Company was guilty of negligence in not having lights. The germ of all recent decisions was, that where a contractor has stipulated to use the necessary precautionary measures to protect the public against accidents, the owner or employer is relieved from responsibility. The contract in this case, the Judge holds, does not provide for the use of any such precautionary measures. The Judge, in conclusion, says: The question involved in this case is something more than a question of negligence. The piece of timber over which the plaintiff fell was placed and continued in the public street at the procurement and with the concurrence of the defendant. The placing and keeping of it there was the commission and continuance of a nuisance. It was an obstruction of the full and free enjoyment of the easement, the public being entitled to the use of the street and highway. Whoever without special authority obstructs or renders its use hazardous, by doing anything on, above or below the surface, is guilty of a nuisance, and any one sustaining special damage from it without any want of due care to avoid injury has a remedy against the person continuing that nuisance. The act is wrongful and does not involve the question of mere negligence, and consequently, in the case before us, even if the contract between the defendant and Architectural Iron Company contained a proviso that the latter should use all precautionary measures to protect the public, nevertheless defendant would be liable for the damages sustained by the plaintiff. The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in concurring, says: "It is the duty of defendant to furnish and keep lights, so that the passengers going to and from the boat might, with ordinary attention, have seen the stick of timber. I concur that the judgment should be reversed."

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT.

Peter Dolan vs. The Mayor.—This action was brought to restrain the laying in Seventh-avenue of the pavement commonly known as the Stafford pavement, under a resolution of the Common Council, whereat an injunction was granted. The General Term have reversed the order and dissolved the injunction.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.—The General Term have made a similar decision in the case of this kind of pavement, which it was proposed to have laid down in West Thirty-fifth-street.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

AN INSECURE COAL-HOLE COVER.

James W. Steel vs. Eloise J. Fuller and Phebe M. Marrotte.—This was an action for $5,000 damages for personal injuries growing out of the following circumstances: Plaintiff, who is a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was patroling his beat at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 11, 1867, in the vicinity of house No. 35 West Eighteenth-street, and in stepping on the iron cover of the coal-slide in the walk it tipped edge upward and he fell outside on its sharp edge, producing serious injuries which kept him off duty for two months at the time, and from which he still suffers in the form of stricture. Drs. Ranney, Smith and James testified to the extent of plaintiff's injuries at the time of the accident, and also as to his present condition. Proof of ownership of the house on the part of Phebe M. Marrotte, one of the defendants, and occupancy as lessee by Eloise J. Fuller, the other defendant, having been put in, his Honor Judge MONELL intimated that he would hold as matter of law that proof of ownership or occupancy of a house did not necessarily lead to the conclusion of ownership, occupancy or control of the vault adjoining, or the coal-slide leading thereto, nor can it be inferred as forming an appurtenance in the rental, all of which must be matter of direct proof. In conformity with this ruling counsel for plaintiff made a strenuous effort to prove by Marrotte, one of the defendants, the use of the hole in question, but failing to do so the case was dismissed as to her. There being slight evidence arising out of a conversation between plaintiff and Mrs. Fuller as to its use by the latter, the cause proceeded as to her. It was testified to in her behalf that, taking the plaintiff's testimony to be true as to his position when he got out of the hole, and leaning on the railing saw the number "35," he must have fallen in the coal-slide of number 33, and not that of number 35. It also appeared that when plaintiff recovered and went into number 37, inquiring for the owner, he said he had fallen into the coal-slide of that house. This was contradicted by plaintiff, who stated that he, personally, had never made such inquiries. Some further testimony was produced, showing that the coal-slide of number 35 had not been used by the occupant prior to the time of the accident. The further trial of the case was adjourned over to this morning.

Judge Culver for plaintiff, Mr. Dyett for defendant Marrotte, and Mr. Flanagan for defendant Fuller.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Loew.

COMMON LAW JURIES, OR STATUTE LAW JURIES.

Charles Rogan vs. John Smith.—This case at the present time involves some important questions of law, and particularly for the reason that different District Judges have taken divers views and have made diverse decisions upon the question whether six or twelve jurors in a District Court of this City is the legal number. The Board of Health vs. Lane, now before the Supreme Court, is a case in point. The following exhibits the law upon the subject by LOEW, J.: This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $198, for work, labor and services rendered by the plaintiff, who is a lighterer for the defendant. The answer of the defendant is in substance a general denial, and at the time of joining issue he demanded a jury trial, and insisted that such jury should be a common law jury, composed of twelve men, claiming that he is entitled thereto under section 2 of article 1 of the Constitution of the State, adopted in 1846. In the case of Gresson vs. Keteltas, 17 N. Y. Rep., page 491-2, it was held that "the right of trial by jury in a proper case is absolute, and any decision of the Court overruling or denying such right would be plainly erroneous." If, therefore, the defendant in this case is entitled to such a jury trial as he has demanded, and it should prove to be out of the power of this Court to grant the same, and there are no means whereby such a trial can be secured, the action must be dismissed, in accordance with section 45 of the District Court act, (Laws of 1857, chap. 344,) for the reason "that the Court has not jurisdiction" to try the same in a constitutional manner. It is very clear that this Court cannot comply with the defendant's request and try this cause with a jury composed of twelve men. District Courts are Courts of limited jurisdiction, and like other inferior Courts not of record and not proceeding according to the course of the common law, are confined strictly to the authority given them by statute, taking nothing by implication, but must in every instance show an express power. (3 Burr. 1366; 4 Bl. Com. 283; Jones vs. Reed, 1 Johns. cas. 20; Adkins vs. Brewer, 3 Cow. 206; Loomis vs. Bowers, 22 How. Pr. 361.) Section 34 of the District Court (Laws of 1857, chap. 344,) provides that twelve jurors shall be summoned, and that six of that number shall be impaneled and compose the jury to try a cause. If, therefore, we apply the above principle, it will become obvious that a jury in these Courts cannot be composed of more than six persons. The question then arises: Is the defendant entitled to a jury composed of twelve persons? The second section of the first article of the Constitution reads as follows: "The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner prescribed by law." It has been repeatedly held that the jury intended by this clause of the Constitution is a common law jury composed of twelve men, (Wynehamer vs. People, 13 N. Y. Rep., pp. 427, 458 and 484; 3 Park. Crim. Rep., 22; People vs. Kennedy, 2 Park. Crim. Rep., 312,) and it seems that the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8 concurred in the views expressed by the Courts in these decisions, for they amended the section in question by inserting between the first and second clauses thereof the following words: "Except that in suits in Justices' Courts, provision may be made by law for a trial by a jury of less than twelve men." (An amended Constitution as adopted by the Convention.) Such being the case it becomes necessary to inquire whether a person who was sued had a right in all cases to a trial by a jury of twelve men under our laws as they existed prior to the adoption of our present Constitution. The obvious meaning of the expression "heretofore used," is, in use, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. (People vs. Kennedy, 2 Park Cr. Rep., 312.) Unless, therefore, a trial by a jury composed of twelve men, was used in cases like the one under consideration, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it is not now required in such cases. (Duffy vs. People, 6 Hill, 75; People vs. Kennedy, 2 Park. Cr. Rep., 312.) Doubtless such a trial was had in all Courts of record; but the trial by jury was used in these Courts only in the modified form in which it is used at the present time. These Courts are not new Courts, created since the formation of the Constitution. Organized in 1813, under the name of Assistant Justices' Courts, (Rev. Laws of 1813, chap. 86, sec. 25,) they were continued under modifications by the act of 1820, (Laws of 1820, chap. 1,) and again under the name of Justices' Courts by the amended Code of 1849. (Code of 1849, sec. 53.) In 1852 the name was changed to District Courts, (Laws of 1852, chap. 324,) under which name they were continued by the District Court act. (Laws of 1857, chap. 344, sec. 1.) In addition to the laws here referred to, they have been the subject of other legislative regulations, but nevertheless for all substantial purposes, and especially as regards the application of constitutional provisions, they are to be considered as being the same Courts in existence on the adoption of the Constitution. (People vs. Batchelor, 22 N. Y. Rep., 140 and 141.) By section 25 of the act of 1813, provision was made for a trial by a jury to be composed of six persons. Though this statute, so far as relates to the manner of nomination and selection of jurors, was repealed by chapter 205 of the Laws of 1847, and again modified by the District Court act of 1857, yet that portion of the act which limited the number to be impaneled to try a cause to six, remains unrepealed to the present time. It appears, therefore, that every person sued in these Courts, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, was compelled to go to trial before the Justice, or a jury composed of six men. Trial by a jury composed of only six being in use in these Courts at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the same was not, it seems to me, affected by the clause in that instrument referred to, and the act of 1857, confirming the act of 1813, and reënacting that the number of jurors to be impaneled to try a cause shall be six, is therefore not repugnant to the provisions of the organic law in respect to all such actions as these Courts could entertain jurisdiction of at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. This seems to have been the view taken by the Supreme Court, in the case of Sands vs. Tillinghast, 24 How. Pr. Rep., 435. Then the question was whether an act by which parties could be compelled to submit the controversy to the decision of a referee, to the exclusion of a jury, was constitutional. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Parker, J., says: "It may, with truth be said, that in cases like this now before the Court, the trial by jury had not 'been heretofore used' as the only mode of trial; but that trial by referee was also a mode of trial in use and authorized." And the Court held the act to be constitutional. In a similar case, Cowen, J., says: "References as broad as that now contended for by the plaintiff were sanctioned by statute, and by the Courts, long before the adoption of the Constitution." (Lee vs. Tillotson, 24 Wend., 337,) and denied the defendant's motion to set aside the referee's report, on the ground that the law compelling the reference was unconstitutional. So, also, in the matter of the Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y., Rep., page 199, the Court of Appeals held that an act which took away from stockholders of insolvent corporations the right of trial by jury was not unconstitutional, as the right to settle the affairs of such corporations was within the jurisdiction of Courts of equity before the adoption of the Constitution. (See also Murphy vs. People, 2 Cow. 815-819; Duffy vs. People, 6 Hill, 75; Plato vs. People, 3 Park. Cr., 586.) But in 1846, when the Constitution was adopted, these Courts had jurisdiction to try causes only to the amount of $50 and under. (Laws of 1820, chap. 1, sec. 1). In 1848 (Laws of 1848, chap. 153, sec. 4) the jurisdiction was extended to all actions of contract or tort when the sum claimed or recovered should not exceed $100, but soon after and during the same session, the Legislature again modified it, and made these Courts conform to the Code of 1848, section 53 of which limited the jurisdiction to cases where the sum due or claimed did not exceed $50 (Laws of 1848, chap. 379.) In 1849 the amended Code enlarged the jurisdiction to $100, (Code of 1849, sec. 53,) and subsequently it was again increased by the District Court act to cases where the sum recovered should not exceed $250, irrespective of the amount claimed. (Laws of 1857, chap. 344, sec. 2.) The power of the Legislature to thus enlarge the jurisdiction of these Courts cannot be doubted, but it seems to me equally clear, that in all cases where the amount claimed exceeds $50, the defendant may, if he chooses, demand, and is thereupon entitled to a trial by a common law jury composed of twelve men, that being the jury used in such cases at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It would therefore appear that in actions brought in these Courts, when the amount claimed exceeds $50, and such a demand shall be made by the defendant, the case will have to be dismissed, and such in reality is the course this Court will be compelled to pursue in respect to all cases where the amount claimed exceeds $50 and does not exceed $100, until the Legislature shall see fit to amend the law in respect to jury trials. But in cases like the one under consideration, where the claim or demand exceeds $100, the defendant can have a trial by a jury composed of twelve men, if he so desires, by having the cause removed to the Court of Common Pleas, under subdivision 3 of section 5 of the District Court act. (Laws of 1857, chap. 344.) True, his right to such a trial in that Court would depend on the condition precedent of his executing an undertaking with one or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that he will pay the plaintiff the amount of any judgment that may be awarded against him by the said Court of Common Pleas. I am of opinion, however, that the Legislature has the right to impose such a condition. Before a Court will deem it its duty to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional, a case must be presented in which there can be no rational doubt. (Ex parte McCollum, 1 Cow., 550; Clarke vs. City of Rochester, 24 Barb., 446; 5 Abb. Pr., 107.) It is only on the ground of express constitutional provision limiting legislative power that Courts can declare void any legislative enactment. (Cochran vs. Van Surlay, 20 Wend., 365; Newell vs. People, 7 N. Y., 109;) and no statute is to be annulled because it conflicts merely with the spirit of the Constitution. (People vs. New-York Central Railroad, 24 Barb., 120; affirmed 24 N. Y., 485.) From what has been said it follows that the defendant in this action is entitled to a trial by a jury composed of twelve men, but in order to obtain the same, he must give the security above specified and obtain an order from this Court removing the cause to the Common Pleas. Should he neglect to do so, this Court will have jurisdiction to proceed therein subject to the election of the defendant as to whether he will have the same tried before the Justice and a jury composed of six persons, or the Justice alone.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; Mr. McTighe for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder J. K. HACKETT, yesterday, a Grand Jury was sworn in, and one trial took place. District-Attorney S. B. Garvin, Esq., and Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., were present, acting for the people.

After the Grand Jury, Mr. William Whitwright, foreman, was sworn in, Recorder HACKETT charged them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Each of you have previously served upon the Grand Jury, and therefore it is superfluous to elaborate upon your duties and powers; besides, the usual Grand Jury brief will refresh your recollections. The calendar for the month is heavy. It shows crimes of exceeding boldness. This is a great characteristic of recent crime. It can only be met by decision and promptness on our part. My colleague and myself have repealed an old standing rule of the Court which provided for postponements on arraignment of prisoners. Delays in trial are inimical to public safety. This rule has fettered the District-Attorney and wearied witnesses. Its repeal works no practical harm to the prisoner. He knows the charge against him when first committed, and he is then warned by the Magistrate to get ready for trial. I do not believe the District-Attorney would unduly press a trial. When he presses there is good reason. I trust you, with me, will second him. Much of this boldness in crime is due, I fear, to carelessness of the business community. Merchants and brokers lock up thousands of dollars' worth—in one case hundreds of thousands of dollars of bonds—in insecure safes, in insecure places, or intrust them to the custody of boy messengers, or leave them carelessly upon counters. Householders admit servants upon light recommendations who steal. Men expose themselves to violence and marauding late at night or early in the morning, or are negligent of their safety. Thus they often positively invite criminal attack. It is undeniably true that our Police force is inadequate in numbers. The beats are not in straight lines, but in sections covering corners and blocks. Our Metropolitan District system is conducted on the old-fashioned municipal basis. We have not initiated any Police improvements in fifteen years. To increase the force is to anger the taxpayers; to try and improve it is to provoke political animosity. The fact is, the City is cut up into little Police principalities, each jealous of the other, and none of them having confidence in their sovereign head. Besides, the Police of this City are not as in other cities, trained to work up evidences. Our Police make arrests, and leave it to Magistrates and Clerks and the Grand Jury to make up the evidence. This is the true reason why there is so much discrepancy between the number of arrests and convictions. It is easy to arrest, but it is difficult to convict without the arrest is followed up by the procurement of evidence. The Police, in my experience, give small attention to ferreting out the necessary testimony. It often happens here that there are acquittals for want of Police coöperation. We want at the head of our Police young blood, vigorous, cool, and diplomatic counsel, and a readiness to accept of aid and coöperation which is not obscured by personal vanity and dogged devotion to old formulas and worn out traditions. I am pained at every term to witness the gross inattention which citizens of wealth and influence pay to jury duty. I can excuse, or in part extenuate, their unwillingness to sit upon civil juries, but not upon those of this Court or the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I am sometimes ashamed of the shifts to which men of character, influence and means resort for the purpose of escaping jury duty here. And yet those are the men who at clubs, on 'Change, and often in newspapers in communications of a growling character, signed "Old Citizen," &c., denounce the inefficiency of Criminal Courts. At this term of the Court, indeed, one hundred and fifty citizens liable to do jury duty, or upon the petit jury list, have been legally summoned, and out of that large number but twenty-three have presented themselves, and the major portion of those have offered such excuses under oath as justly have entitled them to exemption. An additional panel has been ordered for to-morrow of a further 150 jurors, causing extraordinary expense and delay in the prosecution of the business of this Court, and out of those to be summoned I venture the prediction that only about thirty will attend. A duty so sacred, of paramount importance to the best interests of the community, seems to be practically ignored by those whose chief interest as citizens and taxpayers should lead them earnestly and willingly to the devotion of a small portion of the year to the performance of a highly honorable and most important duty, tending directly not only to their own security of life, limb and property, but also to that of the community at large. In this connection, gentlemen, I may be permitted to state that my professional fortunes were once cast in California, and in the eight years of residence therein I was twice an observer of a popular rising culminating into an organization styled a "Vigilance Committee." The acts and doings of that body have become historical, and need but to be referred to by me. Its origin is directly traceable to the fact that the then residents of San Francisco, these of intelligence, wealth, merchants and others, were so intent in the pursuit of wealth, and realizing so largely, that they begrudged and would not give the smallest portion of their time to the discharge of jury duty, and under the laws of California, where the regular panel was exhausted, the Sheriff was compelled to summon from the bystanders, talesmen, to make up the necessary number. Associates of the villains about to undergo trial were always at hand, who under oath would assert their competence as jurors, and the result of the trial would either be a disagreement or an acquittal. Such a state of things constantly occurring, and loosing upon that community the vilest of scoundrels, murderers and the like, had its unfortunate and indefensible fruition in the formation of a "vigilance committee." An instance occurs to me of a then leading San Francisco merchant, who sat as a juror upon the trial of Cora for the killing of the United States Marshal, Richardson, and who was unable upon the evidence to pronounce the accused guilty. Immediately after the second Vigilance Committee had its origin, and this merchant became a member of the Committee of thirty, one who controlled its action, and, as a member of that Committee, he voted Cora guilty of the crime of murder, and agreed to the death penalty. Yet this citizen who, on a legal jury, disagreed, and on an illegal jury agreed, came to me but a few days thereafter to importune me to exercise my supposed influence with a Judge to procure his exemption from jury duty, upon the ground that by serving, his private interests would be prejudiced. Our community may apply the moral. One trouble arising from the recent boldness in crime is that robberies, burglaries and thefts are so easily invented to cover up defalcations, breaches of trust, or loss of property. I am inclined to believe that some of the recent startling occurrences are of this character. I believe we have now a State Executive who will be morally courageous in the exercise of the pardoning power; will not allow himself to be humbugged into giving immunity to criminals by false forgiveness. The last Grand Jury at adjournment presented, through this Court, to the Legislature a request that it would add pistols to the list of weapons forbidden to be carried. I do not concur with the recommendation. Indeed, I know that the able Senate Committee which reported the Concealed Weapons bill expressly omitted pistols. The Police and Sheriffs could carry them. The dangerous classes would carry them in disregard of the law. Good citizens would obey the law and be defenceless. Ruffians would take advantage of this. But I think a law raising a presumption that whoever injured another by a pistol should have intended the injury in the worst sense, until the presumption was combated by circumstances or testifying evidence, would be an excellent one. The ruffian would find the presumption of his carrying it impossible to combat, while circumstances would protect the good citizen.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The case of Stephen Handsworth, indicted for larceny from the person, was postponed until to-day, on account of the inability of the counsel for the prisoner to be present.

The case of Chas. J. Murdock and Thomas Passmore, arraigned for burglary, was called, and the Assistant District-Attorney insisted on a trial. The counsel for the prisoners objected to a trial, on the ground that no panel of jurors were present. The trial was then set down for 11 o'clock to-day.

BAD COMPANY.

Lena Miller, a young girl, received a trial for grand larceny. She belonged to a concert saloon at No. 25 Bowery, and was accused of robbing a young fellow from Pennsylvania on the 9th of January. The complainant, Robert Nathan, of Carbon County, Penn., testified that he came to New-York on the 9th ult., and went to a concert saloon in the Bowery, where he met the prisoner and had several drinks with her. He said he drank until he lost his senses, and the next morning found he had lost $65 in money, his watch, revolver and several other articles. He thought the prisoner was the one who robbed him, but said there were five or six other girls, besides several men, in the saloon at the time. The officer who arrested the prisoner testified that the complainant picked her out as the one he was with on the night of the robbery. Recorder HACKETT charged the jury that grave doubts existed about the guilt of the prisoner, and that they should give her the benefit of that doubt. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The case of George Ruckert, arraigned on an accusation of keeping a disorderly house, was postponed until to-day. It is proposed to transfer the case to the Court of Special Sessions.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

[illegible]

the Government. The defendants not appearing at the appointed time, it has been further adjourned to Wednesday of this week.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In the case against the Valk Brothers, in which they are charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, the complainants failing to appear, the defendants were discharged, but a warrant was subsequently issued for their rearrest on a similar charge, made by other creditors, and an examination will take place at an early day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Barnard, J. J.

Drake vs. Goodridge; Clark vs. Same; orders reversed with costs; opinion by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland, J., dissenting.

Claflin et al. vs. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.

Miller et al. vs. Miller et al.; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Barnard, J.

Collier vs. Munn et al.; decree of the Surrogate affirmed without costs; opinion by Sutherland, J. Clerke, P. J., dissenting.

Stiner vs. Stiner, (two cases;) orders in both cases reversed with costs; opinions by Clerke, P. J.

Fesmacht vs. Stein; order and judgment reversed without costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.

In re Tappan; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Barnard, J.

The People, &c., vs. Degner; proceedings below are reversed and prisoner remanded; opinion by Clerke, P. J., and Barnard, J.

Levett vs. Barton; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Barnard, J.

Osborn vs. The Union Ferry Company; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Billings vs. Meigs et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clarke, P. J.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.

Frith et al. vs. Campbell et al.; order reversed without costs; opinion by Barnard, J.

Hatch vs. Brewster; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Clerke, P. J.

CASES ARGUED AT NOVEMBER TERM.

Before Barnard, P. J., Ingraham and Cardozo, J. J.

Wm. B. Astor et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Peter Dolan vs. The Same; order reversed and injunction dissolved with costs; opinion in both cases by Ingraham, J.

Young, administrator, vs. Brush et al.; judgment modified as stated in opinion of P. J.; opinion by Barnard, P. J.; Ingraham, J., dissenting.

THE RIGHT TO KEEP DELINQUENT BOYS IN THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The People ex rel. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Francis Degnen.—Francis Degnen, a boy of thirteen, was committed by the Court of Special Sessions on conviction of petit larceny, to the House of Refuge, to be kept there according to statute. On habeas corpus brought before Judge Barbour, that Judge held that the punishment was indefinite, and in the case of this boy certainly much longer than the statute intended the punishment for petit larceny to be, and the boy was discharged. The commitment being in the ordinary form in such cases, and the House of Refuge being constantly brought into Court on such pleas, they determined to make this a test case to obtain an authoritative decision. The case was, therefore, removed by *certiorari* to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered yesterday. Presiding Justice CLERKE, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said it was a mistake to say that the term indicated in the conviction was indefinite, so that it gave authority to the House of Refuge to confine the prisoner for an unascertainable period. The words of the conviction itself, indeed, did not specify the precise period; but it referred with sufficient certainty to the authority given by law to this institution, and that was, in express terms, to retain in its custody male persons until their majority, and female persons until the age of 18 years. By this provision the construction of every conviction is governed. Even if there was any ambiguity in the language, it should be construed liberally, for the authority given to this institution was beneficent in its effect on the individual prisoner, and on society; and in relation to the former, the exercise of the authority amounted to a commutation of the ordinary punishment. Strictly speaking, confinement in the House of Refuge did not partake of the degradation or physical suffering to which persons are subject usually in prisons. Its discipline was reformatory with the view of saving persons during the susceptibility of tender years from total profligacy and restore them to society in a condition no longer dangerous to it. The order of the Judge should be reversed.

Judge BARNARD, in a concurring opinion, says: The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was incorporated by the Legislature in 1824; power was given to the managers of the society "to receive and take into the House of Refuge," "to be established by them, "certain classes of delinquent children, and" to place the said children committed to their care "during the minority of such children, at such useful employments, and to cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacity." An annual report was to be made by the managers to the Legislature and to the Corporation of the City of New-York, of all the facts and particulars which tended to show the effect, whether advantageous or otherwise, of the association. The Legislature also directed that the act should "be construed in all Courts and places benignly and favorably for every humane and laudable purpose therein contained." The institution thus created was a charity and not a prison. Its object was the reformation of children and not their punishment. The children received by them for this purpose were received during their minority for boys, and not beyond 19 years for girls. In furtherance of this charitable design of reformation, Courts by which juvenile offenders were convicted of crime were empowered, instead of sentencing such person to a State Prison or county jail, to order "that he be removed to or confined in the House of Refuge, established for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the City of New-York." The sentence of the law upon the criminal is not imposed—instead thereof he is committed to the care and custody of this charitable institution, during minority, to be instructed in useful knowledge. No Court can increase the term of detention or shorten it. The act incorporating the Society fixes it once for all. The learned Judge fell into an error in discharging the defendant. The order should be reversed, and defendant remanded to the care and custody of the relators.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Geo. Heyman et al. vs. James Curry; Geo. McCord vs. David Hexter; Le Compte et al. vs. John G. Atwater; E. F. Maltby et al. vs. Edward Prent; Jacob Weiss vs. Isaac Seckendorf; John Birkenhauer vs. Fredk. Reihl; Kelty et al. vs. Nathan Meyer; George Wilcox vs. M. L. Stockham et al.; motion granted by default. Brown vs. Dorsch et al.; Price vs. Price; J. H. Robinson vs. Thomas Beddington; National Citizens' Bank vs. Griswold; motion granted by default. E. H. Ludlow vs. Nathaniel Dole; R. Worthington et al. vs. A. F. Johnson; George McCord vs. David Hexter; Frederick W. Downer vs. Gulian Hook et al.; judgment granted. F. Fasch et al. vs. F. Raskoff; motion granted by default. National Citizens' Bank vs. James A. McBain et al.; Booch et al. vs. Wright et al.; H. Hasler vs. Solomon Hasler; R. C. Beamish, Receiver, vs. D. B. Britton; F. H. Walsh vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; Beamish vs. H. W. Balcher.

MOTIONS DENIED.

E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. N. W. Clark et al.; Cordelia A. Lilly vs. S. W. Lewis, Lowenstein vs. Bloomingdale; The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.; motion denied, no costs.

Samuel Sousa vs. George Kline, John C. Havemeyer et al. vs. Edward Harmann; motion denied with $7 costs, with leave to renew on payment of costs.

REFERENCES ORDERED.

Wyatt, Receiver, &c., vs. Dunn et al.; Norvell vs. Norvell; J. B. Stevens vs. B. Clark; allowance of five per cent. Beamish vs. Belcher; Walsh vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

By Judge Ingraham.

Marvin vs. Browning; referred back to referee.

W. H. Brown vs. John Dalton; motion granted and case referred back.

Hale vs. Lyon; motion denied with leave to renew on the usual terms.

In re the petition of Mary Flynn; bond is not acknowledged.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Judge Brady.

Moses vs. Latourre; order discharged without costs; defendant's remedy seems to be under section 302 of the Code.

Lane vs. McMullen; motion denied.

McMullen vs. Roehr; motion granted; stipulation on defendant's part only to be returned.

Meeks vs. Voorhis; order settled.

Gardner vs. Tyler; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ABOUT A PIANO.

Mary E. B. Conkling vs. Henry Goldsmith.—This was an action to recover damages for the conversion of a second-hand piano, left with the defendant to hire.

The defendant claimed that he took it to hire or sell, and that he had sold it and tendered the plaintiff the amount received, less commissions and expenses.

The plaintiff claimed that defendant was not authorized to sell it for less than $100 in any event, and that when she found she could not get the rent, she revoked the power to sell and demanded the piano. Verdict for plaintiff, $90 67 and interest.

Thomas D. Robinson for plaintiff; J. R. Dickerson for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

THE TWO-THIRD ACT.

Morrow vs. Freeman.—The jury brought in a sealed verdict for the defendant, Freeman. The [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1869.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113	1000 Morris & Essex	86½
10,000 do	113½	10 Bank of Republic	116
600 do ...small	113½	5 Ninth Nat. Bank	109
10,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65	110½	10 Shoe&Leather Bk	130
250,000 do	110½	13 Bank of N. Y., b. c.	124½
21,000 5-20 C., '64	109¾	100 Canton Co	60
500 U. S. 5-20, R., '65 new	108½	100 Del. & Hud. Can. bct. call	125
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	108½	50 do	125½
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108½	25 do	125½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108½	17 Cen. Coal ...b. c.	50
10,000 do ...b3	108⅝	25 do	50
5,000 U. S. 6s Cur	101½	100 West U. T. ...b3	38½
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '70	101½	200 do	38½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c	67½	300 Quick. Min. Co	23½
10,000 Ga. State 7s	93	50 Pacific Mail	119
6,000 do ...bet. call	93	150 do	119¼
9,000 N. C. State 6s	63	425 do	119½
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	72	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex	47½
10,000 do	68½	400 Mer. Union Ex	18
3,000 Ala. St. 5s, Bds	63	100 Hudson	136
1,000 Erie 4th M	77	100 do	135¾
1,000 Harlem 1st M	101½	200 Reading	96
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M	93	200 N. Y. Central	162
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	94	100 do	161¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M	79½	100 do ...b3	162
1,000 do	79½	200 Mich. So	94½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. ex int	88½	100 do ...b3	94½
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	94	225 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
2,000 Del., L. & W. 2d	95½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
10,000 C., R. I. & P., 7s	95½	200 Clev. & Tol	104¾
4,000 do	95	100 Lake Shore	104
5,000 C. & T. & P. R.	99½	100 Chic., B. & Q	129
3,000 do	99	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91¼
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st	97½	200 Chi. & R. I	131
20,000 do	97½	400 T. W. & W	65½
4,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	88	200 do	65½
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1stM	88½	50 N. J. R. R	130
15,000 do	88½	40 N. J. Cen	112
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d ex int	90½	305 P., Ft. W. & C	120
1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	95	100 do	120½
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	98	200 Ohio & Miss	33½
7,000 Cal. 7s	126	100 do	33½
10 Metropolitan B'k.	128	100 do ...b30	33½
		200 H. & St. J	116
		200 C., Cin. & I. C.	98
		210 do	51
		200 do	50
		200 do	50½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. c	109½	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	110½	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. ex int	102½
41,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108½		
500 do ...small	109	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	101½
45,000 do	108½	5,000 do	101½

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$10,000 La. 6s, Levee	68½	100 Mar. Pf	35
12,500 N. C. St. 6s, new	61	100 do	35½
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	86½	100 do ...bet. call	35½
5,000 Geo. S. 7s	93	100 do	35½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	88½	100 Central Coal	52½
2,000 do	88½	100 do	52
20,000 do	88½	100 A. M. U. Ex. b. c	48½
10,000 do	88½	10 Reading	96
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M	79	25 do	96
10,000 Mar. T. 10s. Cts	51	200 Mich. Southern	94½
7,000 Morris & Es. 1st	97½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91
2,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Bds	94½	200 Clev. & Tol	104½
		100 P., Ft. W. & Chic.	120
5 Continental Bank	100	100 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen.	51½
200 West U. T	38	500 do	51
100 Canton Co	60	40 do	50½
100 Chi. & N. W	83½	12 N. J. Cen	112

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail	119	600 West. Union Tel.	38½
200 do	119½	200 Ohio & Miss	33½
100 do	119½	400 do ...c	33½
200 do ...b10	120	200 do ...b3	33½
200 do	119½	400 Pittsburg	92½
200 do ...b3	119½	100 do	92½
100 do ...c	119½	600 do	92½
200 Mariposa Pf	34½	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	94½
200 New-York Cen	161¾	500 do	94½
300 do ...s3	161¾	200 do ...c	94½
200 do	161¾	300 do ...b10	94½
1100 do	161¾	100 do	94½
200 do ...b3	161¾	300 Clev. & Tol.	104½
200 do	161½	500 Rock Island	131½
300 Hud. R.	135¾	1200 do	131
1100 do	136	200 do	131½
400 Reading	96½	200 Northwestern ...c	83½
200 do	96½	300 do	83½
100 Mil. & St. P. ex dv	68	500 Northwestern Pf.	91½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ex d	81½	100 do	91½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s new	61½	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	77
100 Quicksilver	24	200 Mil. & St. P. ex-d	68½
300 Pacific Mail	119	100 M. & St. P. Pf. ex-d	81½
100 do	118¾	100 do	82
100 do ...b5	119	200 Fort Wayne	120½
100 Canton	59½	1200 M. S. & N. I.	94½
100 West. U. Tel	38½	500 do	94½
100 do	38½	100 Ohio & Miss	33
100 do	38½	200 do	33½
100 do ...c	38½	100 do ...b10	33½
100 do ...b10	38½	100 do	33½
100 do	38½	300 do	33½
100 N. Y. Cen ...b3	162	200 do ...b3	33½
100 do	162	200 Pittsburg	92½
300 do	161¾	100 do ...c	92½
600 do	162	200 Clev. & Tol	104½
600 do	162	100 do	104½
300 do ...b3	162	100 do	104½
600 do	162	200 do ...c	104½
100 do	162¼	100 Rock Island	131½
100 Hudson	135	100 do ...c	131½
100 do	136	200 Northwestern	83½
100 Reading	96½	200 do	83½
2000 do ...b3	96½	1100 Northwest. Pf.	91½
100 do ...c	96½	300 do ...s3	91½
100 Chic. & Alton	153	300 do ...c	91½
200 Tol., Wab. & W.	65½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	61	200 Ohio & Miss ...s3	33½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	67½	500 do	33½
100 Amer. M. Ex	47½	300 Pittsburg	92
100 Merch. Un. Ex	18½	200 do	92
300 Mariposa Pf	34½	1500 Mich. So. & N. I.	94½
100 Wes. U. T	38½	100 do ...b10	95
300 New-York Cen	164½	100 do ...s3	94½
100 do ...s3	164½	100 do	94½
600 Reading	96½	200 Clev. & Tol	104½
100 do	164	600 Rock Island	131
100 T. W. & W	65	400 Northwestern	83½
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	68	200 do ...b10	84½
100 Mil. & St. Paul ex-div	68½	200 do	84½
		200 do	84½
100 Fort Wayne ...b30	121	200 Northwestern Pf.	92½
100 do	121½	300 do ...b3	92½

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135½ @135¾@135⅝@135⅜ ℔ cent. There was a fair measure of activity in the Gold Room at these figures. The heaviest sellers of yesterday again appeared in the market disposed to supply the bidding in the forenoon at 135½ @135⅝ ℔ cent.; but on the announcement that the Hamburg and Southampton steamer, sailing this morning, had carried out $550,000 of Gold and Silver, the price stiffened up to 135¾ ℔ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the day is $387,000, and the Gold interest paid out by the Treasury, $266,000.

The foreign Exchanges were in full supply, especially in short sight London, which was offered down to 110½@110 ℔ cent. Nearly half a million Sterling was reported as on the market, drawn against American Stocks and Canada credits, the latter for account of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, $100,000 in amount. The standard 60-day drawers were asking 109¼@109½ ℔ cent., but these rates, so far as the open market may be quoted, are nominal, the actual sales of first-class bills, 60 days, being no better than 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent.

The supply of Money, on call, to the Stock Brokers was easy to-day at 7 ℔ cent., and to the Discount Brokers, on prime Merchant paper, at 7@9 ℔ cent. The demand, at the same time, is fairly active, on these terms.

The bearish feeling in the Public Funds was less decided than yesterday, owing to a demand for Europe for the 5-20s of 1862, and the old 5-20s of 1865. The former closed 113¼ ℔ cent. The new 5-20s of 1867 left off ⅛ ℔ cent. better than on Monday, and the Currency 6 ℔ cents (Pacific Railroad subsidy) were in demand at 101⅜@½ ℔ cent. and interest. The State Bonds weaker on the Louisianas, and also on the Missouris. The Bonds of North Carolina and Tennessee were dull at yesterday's prices. There is an increasing demand for the Western Railway Mortgages.

The Stock Exchange in nearly all departments was of a dull or hesitating temper this forenoon, but before the day closed the confidence of buyers improved, while the courage of the bearish parties who sold yesterday and early this morning seemed to yield before the signs of a renewed demand for the New-York and Western roads. The sellers of New-York Central on Monday at and below 160 ℔ cent. found themselves wholly at fault, and as much as 164 ℔ cent. was paid to make deliveries of the stock to-day. A new lease was also taken upon the bullish movement in Chicago and Rock Island, and higher rates were paid for Northwest Preferred, Wabash, and Michigan Southern.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Exchange, as compared with Monday night. The Public Funds and the Railways strong:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¾	108⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bonds of Tennessee	67½	67½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	56
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	63
New-York Central	160½	165½
Reading Railway	96½	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island	130¾	131
Northwest Common	83¼	84½
Northwest Preferred	90½	92½
Michigan Southern	94½	95
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120½	121
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91½	94½
Pacific Mail Company	118½	118⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81½
St. Paul Common	65½	66½
Toledo and Wabash	65½	65½
Cleveland and Toledo	104½	104½
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	33½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	111½	5-20 coup., 1867	108½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	112½	5-20 coup., 1868	108½
5-20 coup., 1862	112½	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	12[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1864	109½	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 reg., 1865	[illegible]	10-40 reg.	10[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1865	110½	10-40 coup.	108½
5-20 coup., '65 n. is.	108½	6s Currency	101½
5-20 reg., 1867	108½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	103½	Virginia 6s, ex. c	58
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	103½	Virginia 6s, new bds	61½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, '70	101½	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '72	102½	Georgia 7s, new bds	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '73	102½	North Carolina 6s	63
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '74	102½	North Car. 6s, n. bds	61½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '75	102½	Missouri 6s	86
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '77	103	Mo. H. & St. Jo. Is	86
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '76	100	Louisiana 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '71	100	Louisiana 6s levee bds	[illegible]
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '74	100	Louisiana 8s levee bds	85½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '75	100	California 7s	128
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '78	100	California 7s, large bs	128½
Indiana 5 ℔ c. War L'n	95	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 7 ℔ c. war l'n	103	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, ex. Coup.	67½	Alabama 5s	63½
Tennessee 6s, n. bnds	67½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	128
Merchants'	122	People's	135
Mechanics'	132	Market	118
America	145	Nassau	105
Phenix	105½	Shoe & Leather	129
Tradesmen's	145	Corn Exchange	126
State of New-York	114	Continental	99½
Commerce	121	Marine	150
Mechs. B'k'g Assoc.	119	Commonwealth	103½
Ocean	105	Imp'rs & Trad'rs'	127
American Exch.	115	Park	152½
Bank of Republic	118½	Central National	105½
Bank of N. America	102½	Fourth National	102
Hanover	103	Ninth National	108½
Irving	108	Oriental	148

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr's	87	Con. 7 ℔ cent. con. ...x	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	92	Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	89
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	103
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85½	Ohio & Mis. Con.	84½
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99	Peninsula R. R. bonds	92
Harlem 1st M.	101½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102
Mich. C. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72	113	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	98½
Mich. C. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	119	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	89
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	114½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	88½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,189,606; total payments, $674,007; balance, $84,013,873. The receipts include for Customs, $387,000; for Gold Notes, $80,000.

Comparative earnings of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad:

Fourth week in January, 1869		$364,868 98
Fourth week in January, 1868		295,246 73
Increase		$69,622 25

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,765,274.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	30	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,331	Malt, bushels	5,390
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	721	Pork, bbls	140
Cornmeal, bags	2,300	Cut Meats, pkgs	357
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	449
Corn, bushels	20,311	Beef, tcs. and bbls	326
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	353
Oats, bushels	600	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $7 75 @$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $8 @$9 00 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 9c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Stock, 135,676 bags and 30,149 mats.

COTTON—Has been decidedly brisker and firmer. The speculative and export inquiry has been particularly active. The low grades have been offered quite sparingly, and have been in most request at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 9,226 bales, (of which 583 bales were to arrive,) including 387 bales to spinners, 3,029 bales to speculators, 3,027 bales to shippers, and 2,294 bales in transit. Sales were also reported of 800 bales Low Middling, for March delivery, at 28½c.@28¾c., and 50 bales Middling, for February delivery, at 29c. ℔ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27	27¼	27½	27½
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½	28½
Low Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½
Middling	29½	29¾	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,324
Receipts last week	18,609
Receipts preceding week	25,061
Receipts since Jan. 1	109,140
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	398,519
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,091
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	633,330
Exports since Tuesday	473
Exports since Jan. 1	29,309
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	212,322
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	288,581
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	376,353
Estimated stock on hand here	66,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,245,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,311,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,523,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	673,000
Exports same time last year	581,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,557,618
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,555,737
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	383,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	355,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	28,126
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,295
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,393
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been more sought after, especially the low grades, which have been quoted a trifle stronger, on a light offering. Medium and high grades have attracted little attention, and have been somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported of 9,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70 [illegible]

good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 85@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 25
Extra State	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 60@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 15@13 25

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary; and $7 30@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull at $5 25@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 50@$11 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs; sales, 170 sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 20@$7 40 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 700 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand and depressed in price again to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, including Amber Canada at $1 90; White Michigan at $2@$2 00½; No. 2 Spring at $1 58½@$1 61, in store, and delivered; White Gennessee at $2; and Red do. at $1 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in liberal supply and moderate request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 90c.@93c. for New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 03 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c.@95½c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 45@$1 52½ ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley is quiet at unaltered rates. Barley Malt continues quiet at $2 05@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more active, and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels Western at 73c.@74c., in store, and 75½c.@77c. for immediate and forward delivery, ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in this market, during the past fortnight, Messrs. Edward Bill & Co. notice thus: "We have no particular change to notice in the general features of the market for Flour since our last report. In the early part of the fortnight there was an increased activity and some improvement in price on the low grades of Extra State, which were taken to a moderate extent for export, but of late that demand, with less favorable English advices has fallen off, and the advance gained has been lost, leaving the market exceedingly dull and lower. The stock of medium and choice Family brands is greatly in excess of the home trade, and those grades sell slowly and at very irregular rates. California, coming in contact as it does with choice Family Western, (which is plenty,) is quite neglected by the dealers, and there is scarcely enough doing to give quotations. In Wheat the demand for Spring of good shipping quality has increased, as our export tables below plainly show, with some improvement; but as the late advices from England do not present much encouragement for present shipments, there is less desire to operate unless at a reduction of price, which holders are not generally willing to concede. The market closed yesterday quietly, but with less firmness. In Winter Amber and White California but little has been done; the latter is plenty, but the millers are using it sparingly, and for mixing only. Barley is steady, with a light stock. Rye is dull and inactive. Oats are largely controlled by speculative holders and prices quite nominal; sales have been made for delivery in April at 77c.@81c. for Western. Indian Corn is in fair demand, but the stock reduces slowly; the New arrives freely, and exporters take it in preference at the difference in price; there is a moderate home demand, but the market is very heavy at the close and lower. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 26,571 bbls. Flour, 408,318 bushels Wheat, 264,912 bushels Corn. To the Continent, 9,450 bbls. Flour. To South America, 10,200 bbls. Flour, 238 bbls. Corn Meal, 800 bushels Corn. To all other ports, 21,661 bbls. Flour, 5,478 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,833 bushels Corn, 1,827 bushels Oats, 3,120 bushels Peas, 118 bbls. Rye Flour—making a total to all ports of 60,432 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. Rye Flour, 384,597 bushels Corn, 5,703 bbls Corn Meal, 1,827 bushels Oats, 3,120 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	Jan. 29, 1869	150,471	3,082,071	1,380,837
New-Orleans	Jan. 22, 1869	2,532	....	79,849
Philadelphia	Jan. 22, 1869	112	....	22,103
Baltimore	Jan. 22, 1869	1,006	....	138,806
Boston	Jan. 22, 1869	....	....	....
California	Jan. 12, 1869	3,597	2,636,126	....
Other ports	Jan. 22, 1869	....	....	....
Total		157,714	5,718,196	1,620,441
To about same period, 1866		227,909	7,907,012	2,528,871
To about same period, 1867		57,583	1,279,449	3,418,266

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
From New-York, to Jan. 29, 1869	10,450	....	78,049	9,060
From other ports, to latest dates	5,295	....	....	....
Total	15,845	....	78,049	9,680
To about same period, 1868	37,238	362,030	119,352	31,799
To about same period, 1867	3,055	36,553	41,436	3,060

HAY—North River Bale continues in limited request at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 90c.@$1 20 for long and short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including American, at 5c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@14c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good demand and buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@83½c. ⅌ gallon. Stock, 16,156 hhds. and 1,140 bbls., against 3,158 hhds. and 429 bbls. same time in 1868.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in quite moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 56½c.@58½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Rosin at $2 30@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 12½@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive, $1 37½@$1 30 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light request at 21½c.@21½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@26c. for Crude in bbls., and 35½c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 37,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 8c.; 4,000 do., 56x60, 8¼c., heavy; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8¼c.; 3,000 do. 60x64, 9c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 9½c., standards; 5,000 do., 64x64, 9c., common.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25, closing at $32 25@$32 35 for New Mess; $31@$31 50 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 25 for Prime Mess; $31@$31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, March and April delivery, seller's option, part at $32 25 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 14½c.@14¾c. for Western, and 14¾c.@15¼c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats continue in fair request at buoyant prices; sales equal to 690 packages, at 17¼c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13¾c.@14¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales 175 boxes, including Cumberlands at 16c., and Short Rib at 17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 tierces and bbls. at 20c.@21½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20¾c. for City, and 21c. for Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, seller and buyer March and April, at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly seller at 21c., ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 275 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ⅌ tierce; sales 180 tierces. Beef Hams continue quiet at $30@$35 ⅌ bbl.; sales 135 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet at our quotations:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	49	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Onondaga and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	22	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	23	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	20	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm dairies, fair to good	15	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stocks in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Feb. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1868.
Clear	166	65	623
Mess	11,471	13,478	38,907
Thin Mess	365	220	657
Prime Mess	1,528	751	1,302
Plank	....	....	5
Prime	581	441	1,456
Rumps	117	1	1,231
Refuse Mess	18	67	175
Refuse Prime Mess	75	28	210
Refuse Prime	15	12	253
Other Refuse	133	28	445
Uninspected	21,155	18,044	22,497
Grand total, bbls	35,628	34,149	74,754

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	6,108	7,236	3,891
Repacked Chicago Mess	10,013	9,215	8,671
Railroad Beef	....	....	73
Refuse Mess	1,894	1,983	2,012
Other Refuse	530	591	761
Tierces Prime Mess	2,637	386	1,538
Country Mess	1,177	1,209	809
Uninspected, tcs	16,968	18,471	9,439
Uninspected, bbls	17,343	12,844	22,589
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	56,551	66,808	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,240 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Sugars, 22,260 hhds., 99,680 bags and 15,425 boxes, against 5,853 hhds., 5,858 bags and 4,211 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at steady rates.

TOBACCO.—Business has been inactive since our last. Of the dealings in January, Messrs. M. Rader & Son remark that the movements in Kentucky were larger than usual at this season, especially in the lower grades, for export, at firmer prices. Total sales for the month, 2,000 hhds., including some 1,800 hhds. for shipment to Europe. The new crop continues to arrive in gradually increasing quantities, but not in very desirable order, particularly for export. "It becomes more and more evident that the heavy rains of last season have caused the leaf to be thin and lacking substance, but we look for some improvement as the season advances. Prices reported as ruling in the West, where a strong demand exists from stemmers and speculators, are generally considered too high to look for an early revival of the trade. A few small parcels of new crop, Common to Fair Lugs, sold at 6c.@7½c.; Manufacturing and Shipping Leaf, 13c.@16c.; one hhd. Fine at 19c. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ⅌ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—The business of the year opened very slow until the middle of the month, when an unexpected demand arose for medium grades, (principally of old Connecticut,) which continued throughout the month, and which was caused, no doubt, by the reports received of the high prices paid for the new crop. There was also an active inquiry during the month for fillers and binders of all sorts, buyers taking all that offered, and raising the prices of these sorts from 1c. to 1½c. ⅌ lb. Contrary to the general impression, the good and fine grades of all kinds were neglected, and the few lots sold were disposed of at reduced figures. For home trade, the sales were confined mostly to low and medium lots old crop Connecticut, and parcels which had lain neglected for months were readily taken at improved prices. In Pennsylvania and New-York State there were very few transactions, as the stocks of these descriptions are very limited; an increased demand for shipping, for the low sorts, has almost cleared the market of those grades. Ohio Tobacco has been more active, especially for low running lots, which have improved with the market; wrappers are still neglected, however, although, with the scarcity of low sorts, we think they will soon be more inquired for. In the new crop very little has been done as yet. A small lot of new Pennsylvania wrappers were taken for California, but the terms have not transpired. Of the other descriptions nothing has yet been offered by sample; but from what we have seen, the holders will be justified in asking increased figures, but whether the very sanguine expectations of dealers will be realized, remains to be seen. The sales are: 1,100 cases Connecticut, 8c., 15c., 16c., 17c., 20c., 22c., 55c., 58c.; 600 cases State, 8½c., 10¼c., 17c., 12c.; 1,000 cases Ohio, 6¾c., 7½c., 8¾c., 9c., 10½c., 12¾c.; 450 cases Pennsylvania, 6¾c., 7½c., 9½c., 35c. We quote old crop, as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 13c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6¾c.@7½c.; average lots, 8¼c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c@35c. ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Transactions in this article have not been as active as was expected, the increased arrivals no doubt exerting an influence, as the stock of this kind is nearly double the quantity on hand as of the same date last year. The bulk of the receipts are of medium qualities, for which there is hardly any demand, but sent here expecting, under the stimulus of war on the island, to bring good prices; but, from our best judgment of the matter, the only improvement which can be expected in prices will be on the fine and good grades of fillers, of which there is only a limited quantity in the stock. Sales reach near 2,500 bales, mostly for consumption; 200 bales sold in bond, and 1,300 reshipped to Europe. *Yara Tobacco*—This sort remains quite neglected. Two hundred bales were sold in a jobbing way within our quotations. Three hundred bales were shipped to Europe. We quote as follows: Havana, Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 07; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lots, 85c.@88c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*.—The principal transactions for the month were an auction sale of several hundred packages of bonded and tax paid goods, which brought very full prices, and a purchase at the close of the month of 900 boxes medium bright pounds on speculation; otherwise the demand was confined to small lots for jobbing and shipping purposes. The assortments are much broken into, stocks somewhat reduced, and but little prospect of relief, until the receipts of new work come freely upon the market. Prices remain firm at our former quotations. We quote: Black work—Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c. in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c. in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond."

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and quoted down to 96c. ⅌ gallon; sales 100 bbls. at this rate.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 2,150 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., chiefly at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail ⅌ lb.; 18,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d. ⅌ bushel, and 250 tcs. Lard on private terms; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., e. s., 147.1 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21.8x98	$10,000
Bedford-st., s. s., 12.6 ft. e. of Downing-st., 1.8x87	10,000
Broadway, w. s., No. 444, 25x120	110,000
Broome-st., s. w. corner Greene, 25x100	30,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 25x117.11	9,400
Forsyth-st., No. 25, 25x100	11,000
Greene-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100	33,500
Greene-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100	
Greene-st., No. 133, 25x100	20,000
Greene-st., e. s., 151.8 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100	28,750
Lot No. 86, estate of Brewster, 25x87.6	[illegible]
Lot No. 232, Bayard farm, 25x100	[illegible]
Lot No. 155, Burnt Mill Point, 25x93.9	4,000
Lot No. 24, Harlem Commons, 25x100	3,000
Lot No. 251, Bayard farm, 25x100	[illegible]
Marion-st., w. s., 166.9 ft. n. of Broome-st., 26.3x24.2x40.3	1,000
Minetta-st., n. s., 109.11 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 22.1x75x21.11x75	5,500
Mott-st., No. 17, 25x91.7	30,000
Mercer-st., e. s., 167.5 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 19.8x100	20,250
Pike-st., w. s., lot No. 528, Rutgers estate, 24x100	10,500
Rutgers-st., e. s., 27.1 ft. n. of Madison-st., 26x13.3x24.7x24.5x31.8	8,500
Ridge-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	24,350
Sullivan-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x100	22,500
Thames-st., Nos. 23 and 24, 38.4x50.8	21,000
Varick-st., No. 109, 25x86	21,000
Willett-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	13,500
Washington-st., n. w. corner of Laight-st., 50x42	28,000
Willett-st., e. s., 137.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 21x100	12,500
5th-st., s. s., lot No. 190, Minthorn Farm, 25x96.2	27,125
7th-st., s. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10	13,000
9th-st., No. 293	12,000
10th-st., s. s., 75.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.6x92.3	13,000
11th-st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x103.3	12,000
12th-st., s. s., 424.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.9x103.3	20,000
13th-st., No. 279, 25x103.3	13,000
20th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x92	16,000
20th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x92.3	11,600
23d-st., s. s., 114 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x98.9	6,700
32d-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x76	10,850
33d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	11,000
35th-st., n. s., 508 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.9x98.9	12,000
38th-st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of 8th-av., 23x98.9	11,000
41st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	8,000
44th-st., s. s., 276.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5	16,250
45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.5	41,250
46th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 160x118	25,000
46th-st., n. s., 214 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
51st-st., s. s., 342.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	11,700
52d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	13,500
53d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	14,000
53d-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
53d-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x98.1	12,000
54th-st., s. s., 309 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
55th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	16,000
56th-st., n. s., 140.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	24,000
58th-st., s. s., 221.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.5	4,000
58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 12.6x58.10x58.6	nom.
58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 12.6x58.10x58.6	nom.
62d-st., n. of 54th-st. and 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x82.9	16,000
62d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	10,625
74th-st., s. s., 132.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	16,000
78th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24.8x102.2	15,000
79th-st., n. s., 401.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 1.6x102.2x14.5	600
81st-st., n. s., 237 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	21,000
82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x75x102.2	20,500
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x88	16,000
100th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.10	4,500
118th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	3,100
119th-st., s. s., 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100.10x140.1x75x100	40,000
121st-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100	42,000
124th-st., s. w. corner 6th-av., 25x50.5	6,000
124th-st., s. w. corner 8th-av., 20x50.5	5,000
125th-st., s. w. corner 5th-av., 25.11x100	8,000
127th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	8,000
133d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 225.10x50	5,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.10 ft. n. of 63d-st., 19.9x80	22,150
Avenue A, n. e. corner 88th-st. (irregular)	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 126.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x95	26,000
3d-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 75x100	75,500
4th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 97th-st., 50.4x80	19,000
5th-av., w. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 132d-st., 25x110	5,000
5th-av., n. w. cor. 48th-st., 27.1x75	nom.
5th-av., n. w. cor. 48th-st., 27.1x75	nom.
5th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 149th-st., 25x87.6	12,000
10th-av., e. s., 128 ft. n. of 94th-st., 20x100	1,250
11th-av., e. s., 352.5 ft. w. of Broadway, 22x103.3	26,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 176, 5 yrs., per year	$1,800
Clinton-st., No. 151, store, 5 yrs., per year	144
Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x75	7,500
Canal-st., Nos. 411 and 413, 3 years, per year	720
Hudson-st., No. 580, 5 years and 5 months	1,200
Madison-st., No. 307, 5 years, per year	1,200
Walker-st., No. 61, (loft,) 5 years, per year	10,000
Mott-st., No. 33, Canal-st., No. 190, 8 yrs., per yr.	1,200
50th-st., n. s., 461 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 21 years, per year	380
50th-st., s. s., 481 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 21 years, per year	380
50th-st., s. s., 501 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	380
50th-st., s. s., 521 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	380
50th-st., s. s., 541 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	380
2d-av., No. 677, 3 years and 5 months, per year	800
2d-av., No. 326, 5 years, per year	2,000
2d-av., No. 41, 3 years, per year, 2 years	1,800
2d-av., No. 41, 5 years, per year, 3 years	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80	$4,750
Atlantic-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-st.	13,000
Bergen and Pearsall sts., n. w. corner, 17.6x80	9,600
Concord-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x105.4	15,000
Delevan-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Richards-st., 25x100	6,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Utica-av., 127.9x113.6x151.2x80	1,600
Fulton and Front sts., s. e. corner, 36x23.7x58.6x41.6	25,000
Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x75	5,500
Henry-st., e. s., 217 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x100	nom.
Herkimer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Prescott-place, 25x90	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	3,300
Monroe-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	10,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	3,000
Nassau-st. and Adams-st., n. w. corner, 25x75	10,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 163.5 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	4,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x107.5	800
Sackett-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x100	3,400
Sackett-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x100	3,400
Stockholm-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	500
Warren-st., n. s., 185.11 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 70x82.9x90	400
Warren-st., n. s., 276 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 0.9x151.9x60x155.3	[illegible]
Warren-st. and 5th-av., s. w. corner, 100x105.5	13,250
4th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Bond-st., 56x25x30.4x20	3,100
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	450
14th-st., s. s., 327.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x97.8	4,000
20th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100	2,000
20th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21.2x55	450
Atlantic and Cypress avs., s. e. cor., 50x106.11	1,100
Clinton-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x200	26,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 40x64.8x19.6x28.6x25	9,800
De Kalb-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 60x100	3,250
De Kalb-av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 60x100	3,250
De Kalb-av., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	6,800
Franklin-av., w. s., 74.3 ft. n. of Jefferson-st., 37.3x290	4,750
Franklin-av., e. s., 94 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 37x100	2,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 181.5 ft. e. of Utica-av., 18.5x100	2,850
Hudson-av., w. s., 41.8 ft. s. of John-st., 16.8x90	5,000
Park and Vanderbilt avs., s. e. corner, 75.4x77x75.2x [illegible]	9,000
Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., n. w. cor., 175x200	3,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x100	800
3d-av. and 17th-st., easterly corner, 125x100x25x75x100x25	16,000
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Dean-st., 20x82.10	1,100
5th-av., e. s., 87.4 ft. n. of 16th-st., 18.2x85	3,500
5th-av. and 41st-st., n. w. corner, 25.2x100	350
5th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25x100	3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Wardell-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 100x150	$4,200

Flushing.

Linden-av., e. s., 2 lots adjoining Hicks'	$300
Main-st., e. s., lot No. 15, C. Peck's map, 70x204	6,000

Hempstead.

Hempstead to Baldwinsville road, w. s., adjoining Comb's, 31 acres	$1,785

Jamaica.

Merrick and Jamaica road, n. e. s., adjoining Carpenter's, 25 acres	$8,000
Merrick and Jamaica road, s. w. s., adjoining Golder's, 8 acres	
Long Neck Salt Meadow, 4 acres	

Long Island City.

East 3d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	$500
East 7th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	800

Newtown.

Evergreen-av. and Washington-place, s. e. cor., 50x100	$250
Lots Nos. 188, 189, 190, 218, 219, 220, and 221, map of Meyer's addition, each 25x100	3,500

Oyster Bay.

Locust Valley to Mill Creek road, adjoining Frain's, 3 acres	$2,000

Rockville Centre.

Village and Washington avs., n. w. cor., 60x150	$150

Springfield.

20 acres e. s. of brook, adjoining Conselyea's	$3,800
5 acres, e. s. of brook, adjoining Furman's	450

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Lot No. 249, Northwest Mount Vernon	$250

Greenburg.

High-st., e. s., lot No. 78, Livingston's Landing	$1,100
Saw Mill River road, L. W. Jerome's property, 34 acres	20,000

Morrisania.

Mary-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100	$910
Passage-av. and road to St. Ann's-av., n. w. corner	12,000
Terrace-place, s. s., 81 ft. e. of Benson-st., 25x125	300
147th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x125	1,600

Mount Pleasant.

Tarrytown to Bedford road, w. s., adjoining J. B. Mallory's, 9 acres	$6,500

Somers.

Somers Village to Deans Bridge road, e. s., W. Turk's	$800

Westchester.

3d-av., e. s., lot No. 65, Olinsville	$4,500

West Farms.

Fordham-av. and 11th-st., northerly corner, 10x110	$11,700
Ryer-st., w. s., James Murray's property, 50x200	125
West-st., n. e. s., lot No. 25, Wardeville, 50x100	125

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., 28 ft. n. of Bank-st., 22x100	$48,000
Broad-st., w. s., Nos. 120 and 122, 31x100	25,000
Monroe-st., e. s., 165 ft. from Mill-st., 50x200	1,000
Murray-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Burnside-st., 25x94	4,000
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., adjoining Trimble's, 25x20	300
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 54 ft. n. of Oliver-st., 54x130	300

Bloomfield.

Canal-st., s. s., 55 ft. from Turnoff's land, 50x170	$1,120

Montclair.

Fulton and Cross sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	$1,100

Orange.

Washington-st., n. e. s., adjoining A. P. Condit's, 100x200	$14,000

East Orange.

Halstead-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Halstead-place, 66x220	$1,600

West Orange.

Mountain-av., e. s., adjoining C. J. Martin's, 5 acres	$5,800

Bergen.

Hackensack River, e. s., adjoining A. Vreeland's, 5 354-1000 acres	$725
Newark-place road, n. s., 18 ft. e. of N. Vreeland's lane, 1,111x75x25x256x50	1,550
Union-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	600

North Bergen.

Hackensack road, near Hackensack River; indefinite	$12,000

Hudson City.

Hancock and Warren sts., s. w. corner, 100x...	$3,000
Newark road, n. s., adj. S. B. Woodruff's, 50x215.x55x32x75x150	2,400
Thorn-st., n. s., lots Nos. 135, 136, Johnsonville, 50x100	800

Bayonne.

Dummy road, n. w. s., adjoining A. Van Buskirk's, 1,525x82x1,231x95	$4,250
Dummy road, n. w. s., near Methodist Church, 1,111x57x1,110x95	6,000

Harrison.

Bridge-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. of 2d-st., 25x100	$375
Washington-st., cor. turnpike, 25x100	600

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, February 1, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

The minutes of meeting held January twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-first-street to have pier built at foot of said street.

In connection therewith, Alderman Coulter presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of property owners on Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, Alderman Coulter presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from the Ninth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where now not laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That Park-place be extended westerly in a straight line to West-street, by widening Robinson-street on the northerly and southerly sides thereof, from College-place to West-street, so as to make the said Robinson-street of a uniform width of sixty-five feet throughout, from College-Place to West-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures shown on the annexed map, made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, bearing date December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal proceedings to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That Macdougal-street, from Spring-street to Fourth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from pier number thirteen, North River, to the opposite side of West-street, the same to be eight feet wide, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Avenue D, from Tenth to Sixteenth-street, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Nineteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Irving-place, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the City Government be increased from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Evening Telegram be and it is hereby designated and appointed as one of the Corporation papers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the carriageway on the west side of Fourth-avenue, near the intersection of Eighty-seventh-street, to be repaired forthwith, the said carriage-way being now in a very dangerous condition.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in the office, to be denominated the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk, to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the actual opening of Church-street, from Fulton-street to Morris-street, as widened and extended by the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, take place on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Howland Potter to construct and maintain a bay-window projecting from the side of his premises on East Thirty-seventh-street, said premises being situated on the northwesterly corner of Park-avenue and East Thirty-seventh-street, said window to be erected under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of D. Colden Murray, Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the same being an amount of assessment levied against said Dispensary for the opening Church-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, full width, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford, President of the Board of Trustees of the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents ($1,724 79), the same being a donation to said church to enable them to pay an assessment for regulating, grading, &c., Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets; also sewering Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets; also for opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and also for a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, and the said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to extend the time for the regulating and grading of Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Third-street, from Bowery to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," approved June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, relating to the Twentieth Ward.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of petition of the Trustees of the "United Presbyterian Church" in Seventh-avenue for a donation.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, East River, the same to extend to the harbor line.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Repper moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of D. Alonzo Cailis and others, for permission to exhibit dummy engine on Third-avenue for ten days.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Repper moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, submitting their twelfth annual report.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Street Commissioner, being his fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all the bills or acts that in any manner affect the interests of this City, as he presents, that have been or may hereafter be presented to the Legislature at its present session; and the said Clerk is also hereby further authorized and directed in each case, without unnecessary delay, to have such number of copies as he may deem expedient printed for the use of the members of the Common Council, the Mayor, and when expedient or necessary, for distribution, in order that our citizens may be advised of the contemplated legislation affecting their interests, and afforded the opportunity to remonstrate if deemed prejudicial thereto.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble and resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Record be and it is hereby designated and appointed one of the "Corporation newspapers," with authority to publish the proceedings, &c., of both branches of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the Evening Press newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements, &c., of its committees, until the further order of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts placed and street-lamps lighted in Fifth-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President then put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of public parks be and is hereby raised from three dollars per day to one hundred dollars per month, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman O'Brien moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "First-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Seventh-avenue."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in First-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Sixty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman O'Brien moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "Fifth-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Seventh-avenue."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Griffiths, Treasurer of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, as a donation, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That a culvert be placed at the northwest corner of Amity and Wooster streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Clerk to the City Librarian, whose duty it shall be to keep a correct record and list of all books, maps, papers, pictures, and other properties contained in the City Library, to classify the same, and to attend to foreign and domestic exchanges, for which services he shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of the proper appropriation.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Cushman—2.

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Goerck-street, from Houston to Stanton-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Cushman—2.

Resolved, That five gas-lamps be placed in front of the Phenix Club Room, number fifty-four East Fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Norton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions of the Common Council, complimentary to Major-General George B. McClellan, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, (the Board of Assistant Aldermen concurring,) That a joint committee of five be appointed from each Board to make due and suitable arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant to meet the expenses that may accrue in carrying out the object and intent of the preceding resolution, upon the vouchers being duly certified and indorsed by a majority of said joint committee, and providing the total amount of expenditure shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is directed to charge the same to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble and resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

The President named as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen—

Alderman Repper,
Alderman Moore,
Alderman Cuddy,
Alderman Ward,
Alderman Farley.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to proceed to the capital, and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New-York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be at some future time refunded to the City of New-York, the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be paid by the Comptroller, on presentation of the proper vouchers, signed by a majority of the Special Committee.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble and resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Alderman Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

The President named as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen—

Alderman Coulter,
Alderman Miller,
Alderman Hardy,
Alderman McGrath,
Alderman McQuade.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, opened according to law.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital for the sum of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Bloomfield-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, be reflagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Moore moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by striking out the word "both," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "north."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Rutgers-slip, from South to Water-street, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Water-street, from Roosevelt-slip to Pike-slip, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance thereto be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-two South-street be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Department, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, January twenty-five, said resolution and ordinance amended by striking therefrom the words "Hudson River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Eleventh-avenue.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, and street-lamps placed and the same lighted in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to the Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the contract now existing for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the contractor, and that he advertise for proposals, and make a new contract for the completion of the work by the lowest bidder therefor, as provided by the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ward moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday, fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Ward moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, February four, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN of mature age, to sew or care for one or two children; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of sewing; has a machine; would like work by the week or month. Apply to C. H., in the fancy store and dress-making, Main-st., near Jefferson, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 32 4TH-av., City or country situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, cooks to wash, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; Staten Island preferred; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 236 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; good City references. Call at No. 248 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking, both in French and English; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., first floor, rear building.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as an excellent cook and baker; can do all kinds of cooking for a first-class private family; in City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 109 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the very best of City reference. Call at 238 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do chamber work and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would attend upon an aged lady; fifteen years' reference. Apply at No. 30 Suffolk-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as excellent cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel with a family; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT nurse of middle age, the entire care of a baby; she can cut, make and mend children's clothing; first-class City reference. May be seen at No. 317 East 20th-st., near 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference for five years. Apply at No. 330 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements by the day, in good families; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Call at No. 322 7th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman as first-class cook, with reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; no objection to the country; good reference. No. 48 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 72 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 7 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 260 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing, or go out by the day; understands fluting and fine washing. Call at No. 242 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's for two days; best of City reference. Call at No. 18 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference; none but first-class family need apply; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bons, &c.; good baker, &c.; at No. 253 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; not afraid of work. Call at No. 1,305 Broadway, second floor, front room, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook. Apply at her present employer's, 5 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Call for two days at 213 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN lady, a home; she is healthy, and can do almost everything; good housekeeper, and handy with her needle; willing to go in the country or anywhere, as she has no children or relatives; willing to do anything to try to please; compensation no object. Call on or address Mrs. BLAKE, No. 47 Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse in a private family; can cut and fit, and is thoroughly competent in either vocation; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; would like to travel with a family to any part of the country; good seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and parlor maid, with five years' City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding house; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; travel with a lady; wages $12. Call at No. 308 East 20th-st., first house, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 3 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., second floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 124 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 28th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook and baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; will assist in washing and go to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 265 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant English girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as lady's maid; can be seen at her present employer's for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Call at No. 29 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 149 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as good cook, or willing to do the work of a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 17th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; makes soups, jellies, pastries, cream, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of references; moderate wages. Call at No. 1,282 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to large families. Can be seen at No. 1,238 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an economical servant, a superior washer and ironer, and good cook; best references given. Call at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has healthy milk and plenty of it; mother's baby two months old. Call for two days at No. 146 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl (18) a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; kind and obliging; a good home more object than wages; best City reference. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first-class baker; good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, first-rate cook, in a private family; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can give best City references. To be seen until engaged at No. 255 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY a respectable young girl; best City reference. Address No. 34 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A situation, as chambermaid in a small family; is single. Call at No. 237 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF GENTLEmen or families by the widow of a soldier; a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 238 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 228 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO OUT as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses or can finish after a dressmaker. Call at No. 221 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good references. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, in City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 26th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; understands her business; best of reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 26th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTable woman, for families or gentlemen, at her own house; good City reference. Call at No. 124 3d-av., rear house, between 14th and 15th sts. MRS. McCANN.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, first of March, by a Scotchman, having 10 years' experience in this country; will be recommended as a practical landscape gardener and fruit grower, and also of flowers and vegetables; his wife will take charge of milk and butter if required; reference will satisfy all inquiry. Address GARDENER, Box No. 327 Stamford, Post-Office, Conn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, in City or country, by a reliable, industrious man, single; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, 15 years' experience; understands gardening; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Best of City reference for sobriety, character, and capability. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 225 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, MARRIED, A situation; fully competent; understands thoroughly the care of hot beds, cold frames, grapery, fruit trees; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; can superintend a farm; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer; first-class experience in laying out new grounds in the grape, fruit, flower and vegetable culture; also avenues, walks and fish ponds; no objection to take a place on shares. Address H. G., Sing Sing Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a young man, just disengaged on account of his employer selling out; best of reference from former, and present employer, which will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address J. E., No. 43 East 39th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant, of long experience; thoroughly capable; has the best reference from his last two places, where he has been seven years. Inquire at No. 606 6th-av., or No. 4 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a single steady man, who understands his business perfectly and would be found very satisfactory; best of City reference. Address W. B., No. 43 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, who has had twelve years' experience in the grocery and provision trade, as assistant, and who will make himself generally useful. Address P. D. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND wife, situations; the man as good vegetable and fruit gardener; his wife as first-rate cook or laundress; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 241 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman of long experience in City driving; can produce first-class references. Address F. E., No. 68 6th-av., corner 34th-st., in the livery stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as entry clerk, or to make out bills; is an excellent penman; good reference. Address S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, no family,) a first-class situation; best of references. Address J. M., No. 879 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as clerk or light porter; is a good accountant and is willing to make himself useful. Address W., Box No. 144 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS with proper recommendations. Apply between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at No. 38 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANÇAISE DEMANDE UNE place dans une famille privée. Domestique bien le service de table. Bonne référence. F. B., No. 262 2nd-avenue, chez Laure.

UNE COUTURIERE DESIRE FAIRE des robes dans des maisons privées. Premier stage, No. 466 2d-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Bisarelli. Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genet, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Newman, Lingard, Laton and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DEAD HEART, THE BASTILE, THE ETHIOP, SKELETON WITNESS, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY PROF. COOKE. Subject: "The Spectroscope."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

WOOD'S ART GALLERY.
No. 639 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING "THE TRIAL OF RED JACKET."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A fierce battle is reported to have just taken place in Turkey between the Turks and the Montenegrins, near Nikschitza. No particulars have been received.

A disastrous rain-storm prevailed throughout Great Britain on Monday, doing much damage to shipping. Many streams suddenly overflowed their banks, and much property was injured in consequence.

The party in Spain who favor the adoption of a Republican form of Government, being in the minority, now base their hopes of a Liberal Government upon the permanency of the Directory to be established by the Constitutional Cortes. It is rumored that Marshal PRIM, Gen. SERRANO and Señor RIVERO will constitute the Directory.

CONGRESS.

The morning hour in the Senate yesterday was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the relief of the owners of the brig *Ocean Belle*, without disposing of it. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. PATTERSON reducing the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators appointed under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. After a prolonged and animated debate Mr. PATTERSON's amendment was voted down and another adopted, leaving the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators untouched, but requiring them to reside in the districts to which they are appointed as a condition of payment. Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to suffrage, after which the Senate adjourned.

A number of resolutions were introduced in the House and referred to Committees. The regular order of business—the bill relating to the amendment of the Pension laws—was taken up. Mr. NIBLACK, who had moved to recommit the bill and instruct the Committee to strike out the section relating to the unchastity of widows, withdrew that motion. Several amendments were then offered and discussed at considerable length, after which the bill was ordered printed and recommitted. A discussion followed upon the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River at New-York. It was stated that a doubt existed relative to the authority of the State to authorize the construction of bridges over tide-waters, and while this question was in doubt the eight or ten millions of dollars necessary to build the bridge could not be obtained; but if Congress approved the charter no difficulty would be encountered. The bill was finally passed. The message of the President, inclosing correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Fenians in Great Britain, was discussed by Messrs. ROBINSON and CONNESS, after which the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Senate resolutions, declaring vacant the offices held by disqualified persons in the late rebel States, was taken up and concurred in. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed two hours in Committee of the Whole, without definite result, after which a recess till evening was taken. On reassembling in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was resumed. After a lengthy debate the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The House Committee on Banks and Banking have under discussion two plans for furnishing National Bank circulation to those sections of the country now destitute of it. One of them proposes a reduction of the circulation of all the existing National Banks fifteen per cent., which will give $24,000,000 for these localities. The other is to limit the circulation of all National Banks to $1,000,000, which will give $11,000,000, and this will probably be adopted by the Committee, as it will favor the small banks at the expense of the larger ones.

Advices from Mexico are to the effect that on the 11th of January there was a popular outbreak at Mazatlan, which was speedily suppressed by the military and civil authorities. In consequence of a rebel proclamation having been issued in Durango a military force had been sent there from Mazatlan. The new Collector at that port called upon the merchants to make good a deficit in the revenue returns, amounting to $4,000, and they had complied with the request. The Captains of three European merchant vessels were recently subjected to insult in the harbor of Mazatlan, similar to those put upon the Captain of the English gunboat *Chameleon*.

A man named GEORGE SHAFFER, living in Merwin County, Iowa, on Saturday last shot and killed his wife, assaulted her mother, and then shot three times at himself, but missing, cut his throat with a butcher knife. He was found with his head lying upon his dead wife's bosom and his little child in his arms. He said that he had determined upon killing his wife even if he had to kill her whole family.

At Montreal yesterday Sir JOHN YOUNG subscribed to the formulas necessary to make him Governor-General of Canada. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the citizens, and a military escort.

A dispatch received at Ottawa, Canada, says that the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council have refused to consider the appeal forwarded by WHALEN, the murderer of D'ARCY MCGEE. On receiving the news WHALEN sent for a priest, and it is thought he will make a confession.

The college buildings at Adrian, Mich., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Most of the contents were saved. The loss on the building was $20,000, on which there is $6,000 insurance.

The bill transferring the Capitol building of Nebraska to Omaha has become a law.

The entire village of Craigville, Orange County, with five hundred acres of land, and a cotton factory, has been sold for $40,000.

Eleven lives have been lost by the disaster at Danbury, Conn. Only five bodies have been recovered. The others, it is supposed, have lodged under cakes of ice and the timber, &c., which were swept down stream a great distance. The damage to property is very large. Three dams and five bridges were swept away. Danbury would now be helpless in case of fire.

It is stated that ADELAIDE EVANS, the daughter of Mrs. R. D. PYKE, of Fitchburg, Mass., who died last Thursday from the effects of poison administered, it is supposed by her husband, has stated since her arrest that PYKE had prepared all the food which the deceased had eaten for two days prior to her death, while she was confined to her bed on account of injuries received by a fall on the ice; that PYKE would not let her (Mrs. EVANS) prepare the meals, as was her usual custom, but requested her to instruct him; and that PYKE made large quantities of lemonade, and persisted that Mrs. PYKE should drink it, and at the same time was particular in his instructions to Mrs. EVANS to caution the latter against tasting it.

The entire amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads to Jan. 1, 1869, was $50,097,000, on which the annual interest at six per cent. is $3,005,820. The whole amount reimbursed to the United States by the several roads, from freights, &c., up to Jan. 1, 1869, has been $1,168,526, divided as follows: Union Pacific, $746,428; Union Pacific, Eastern Division, $375,924; Central Pacific Railroad, $46,158; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $16. Total, $1,168,526.

The "butcher-cart thief," EDWARD FRANCIS, arrested on Monday night, while making a suspicious reconnoissance of the jewelry store of Mr. SQUIRES, No. 182 Bowery, has been recognized as GUS SHAW, the murderer of Sheriff ORCUTT, of Kalamazoo, County, Mich. The murder was perpetrated on the night of the 3d of December, 1867, while the Sheriff was attempting to prevent SHAW's escape from jail.

Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT lectured last night at the Historical Society, before a large audience, upon the "Life and Writings of FITZ GREENE HALLECK." The lecture was a most genial and felicitous production. It created repeated applause, and the hearty thanks of the audience were tendered to the lecturer at its close.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., have found bills against three Justices of the Peace for malfeasance in office and various other offences.

The Charity ball last evening at the Academy of Music was a very brilliant affair, and was largely attended.

Yesterday the distilleries of JOSEPH BLACK, in West Forty-seventh-street, and A. B. KAFFERS and A. FREUNDLICH, in Thirty-seventh-street, near the Ninth-avenue, were seized by officers of the Internal Revenue Department on suspicion that frauds on the Government were being perpetrated.

A fire occurred in the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday, but was quickly extinguished.

Cotton was quoted ¼c. ℔ lb. higher yesterday on a lively business. Breadstuffs were generally quiet at irregular prices. Provisions held with more firmness, on a fair inquiry, chiefly for hog products. Groceries in demand at full rates. Freights stronger on moderate engagements.

The Result of the Paris Conference.

By the narrow majority of four voices to three the Greek Ministry has decided upon adopting the recommendation of the Paris Conference, and the immediate danger to the peace of Europe is consequently at an end. The closeness of the final division in the Greek Cabinet accounts naturally enough for the numerous conflicting rumors on the subject which have reached us by the cable during the past week. One day we have been told that Greece would yield to the demands of the Great Powers "with reservations," and within twenty-four hours the news would be to the effect that the little kingdom of the Hellenes was about to try the ultimate resort of war with her formidable opponent, rather than submit to the dictation of foreign nations. But it is now certain that wise counsels have prevailed, and that Greece has determined not to force the solution of the Eastern Question upon Europe at the present most inopportune time. Nothing but evil could have resulted from the outbreak of a war in the East, and yet that result has only been averted by a majority of one in the Greek Cabinet. We presume, by the way, that the debate in that body, of which we have been informed by cable, was a *bonâ fide* affair, and not so calculated as to result in a prudent refusal to take the chances of war at the present moment, and yet to leave the question open should the Greek prospects of assistance from Russia grow brighter at any future time. A peace which depends upon a single vote, in the Cabinet of a Kingdom like Greece, is not to be relied upon with too great confidence. As long as a single insurgent remains under arms in Crete, and as long as a single Greek cruiser is capable of carrying munitions of war or provisions to the island, the original danger still exists. But for the immediate present it is past, and as in the present state of Europe every day without war is a day gained in the interests of peace, the Conference cannot be said to have been held in vain.

Gen. Grant and the Democracy.

The *World's* endeavors to excite dissension between Gen. GRANT and the Republican majority in Congress, are certainly persistent, and, from a purely party point of view, may be deemed praiseworthy. It is to be regretted, however, that the *World* cannot take a somewhat broader view of the political future, and that the party it represents cannot find better grounds of hope for itself than in embarrassing and defeating the efforts of those who have control of the Government, to restore peace, harmony and general prosperity to the country at large.

The *World* starts with the assumption that Gen. GRANT will find himself, at the very outset of his Administration, opposed by Congress; nay, it goes still further, and asserts that the relations of the two are already hostile, and that a "restoration of lost harmony seems unlikely." It is scarcely necessary to say that all this is imaginary; it is pure invention. Nothing whatever has occurred to give it a semblance of truth. That there is impatience, discontent on the part of extreme party men, those who are accustomed to consider themselves the rightful leaders of the dominant party and therefore entitled to dictate its policy,—with the neglect of Gen. GRANT to consult their wishes or inform them of his purposes, is doubtless true. We have evidence of this feeling on every side. But it is not the general feeling of the Republican Party, in Congress or out of it,—nor is it likely to become so.

It is quite true that Gen. GRANT was not the first choice of the self-styled leaders of the Republican Party, as their candidate for President. If they could have followed their personal preferences, they would have put in nomination another man. Their objections to him lay in the fact that politically he was not one of them,—that he had never been so identified with their purposes and plans, nor so thoroughly in sympathy with their sentiments and opinions, that they could either predict precisely what he would do, or count with confidence on his doing exactly what they might advise and direct. The feeling that he was politically unknown, and therefore politically unreliable, was very widely entertained and very potent in the Republican Party before his nomination. It found open expression through very many of its accredited organs, and from the lips of very many of its prominent men. But it could not prevent his nomination. It did not so far survive a calm survey of the exigencies of the case, as to permit any difference of opinion among the representatives of the party at Chicago, as to the propriety of his nomination. In spite of all these misgivings from party leaders, he was unanimously and most heartily made the party candidate, and thus accepted and installed as the party leader.

The same result will follow, now that he has been elected. The distrust and hostility on which the *World* relies, will disappear in presence of his Administration,—and there will be neither room nor reason for the conflict of claims which that journal so eagerly predicts. The day has gone by when the Executive or Congress can fancy that either has anything to gain by a contest for power, in an Administration which requires the best services of both.

The *World* indulges its fancy in a muster of the forces by which Gen. GRANT is to carry on its imaginary war with the party which elected him, and the Congress which is to make the laws he will be sworn to execute. The army, it says, will be on his side. He will take care to have at its head men on whose personal fidelity he can rely. And he is much more likely, if driven to extremities, to "prove a Cromwell than a Lincoln," in the judgment of our Democratic cotemporary. All this is the wild muttering of politicians troubled with bad dreams. There is probably not a man in the United States, in the army or elsewhere, less under the influence of the personal ambition which alone could lead to such issues, than Gen. GRANT. Nothing in his past career, nothing in his known character, nothing he has ever done, or said, gives the faintest color of decency to such speculations concerning his future course as those in which the *World* sees fit to indulge.

We do not expect that Gen. GRANT will govern his official action by the rules or requirements of party discipline; but we have no idea that he will so far depart from party principles or usages as to provoke the distrust and hostility of the Republican Party. He may not go so fast, or so far, or accept so promptly as party leaders may require, all that they may expect or demand at his hands. But that he will conform to all the leading principles and measures of the Republican Party, and consult its sentiments and its interest, in all essential points of opinion and of action, we see no reason whatever to doubt. Nor is there the slightest reason to suspect that he will not rely upon that party, rather than the Democratic, in all political matters, for support. As between the two, his past action and his frequent and emphatic declarations leave no room for doubt.

But we do believe that Gen. GRANT will look to the great body of the people, rather than to any mere party, for that support and approval without which a successful administration of the Government is impossible. The questions likely to arise and command most attention are not those upon which political parties have hitherto been most sharply divided. Indeed, now that the policy of reconstruction is substantially settled, very few of the issues of the past can enlist action hereafter. *The political parties of the future will be created mainly by the policy which Gen. Grant may adopt in his Administration.* And the danger which the *World* and its party has most to fear is, that he may draw to his support so large a portion of those who have hitherto acted with the Democrats, as to render the further maintenance of the organization of that party impossible.

Savings Banks and Their Depositors.

Law seldom harmonizes more fully with justice than in the decision of a Superior Court jury in a suit instituted against the Broadway Savings Bank by one of its depositors. The bank held a sum of money deposited by the plaintiff, but refused to pay it because of his inability to produce his pass-book. *That* he had in some way lost, and the bank managers, relying upon a by-law which makes the production of a pass-book essential to the receipt of money, refused to recognize his claim. His identity does not appear to have been disputed. His title to the deposit was not denied, but he was required to produce that which he could not find, or, failing in that, to give the bank what it called "satisfactory indemnity." The plaintiff offered the best indemnity he could command, but it was not satisfactory to the managers, and he was therefore compelled to resort to legal proceedings to obtain his own. The facts of the case did not admit of dispute, and the jury, under the direction of the Court, ordered the bank to pay the money, with interest.

A decision so obviously equitable should induce savings bank managers to revise the rules on which the Broadway officials relied for their justification. They hold in their hands ample means of protecting the institutions under their charge, without imposing upon depositors conditions at variance both with right and reason. When a person proposes to open an account, he is required to give his signature and sundry particulars minute enough to render his subsequent identification comparatively easy. Fraud is scarcely possible, except as a result of carelessness on the part of the bank. What more should be needed, then, than the establishment of identity by the depositor when he desires to withdraw his money? All that should be called for is proof that the person applying for the money is the person who deposited it, or some one acting in his behalf. The production of the pass-book is desirable, if possible. But that should be a minor point compared with the verification of the claim by the method indicated by the bank's original inquiries. To exact as indispensable the production of a book which may be destroyed by fire, or carried off by thieves, or lost by accident, is to take unfair advantage of the weak, and to reveal an utter lack of sympathy with the circumstances by which the main body of depositors are surrounded. We are glad that the law will not tolerate so gross an abuse of trust.

In such cases it is idle to talk of what, in managers' eyes, is "satisfactory indemnity." Those who most need the aid of savings banks are seldom able to give valuable indemnity in any form. They cannot command indorsers or guarantors, or give bonds that have any value as security. Their means are small, and their credit is not of the kind to which bank managers are accustomed. In the next place, the exercise of a little care by the latter would supersede the necessity for indemnification. Only let the bank be satisfied that the man who applies for money is the man in whose name it is deposited, and he should be allowed his own whether he produce his pass-book or not. If another man afterward present the book, which he may have stolen or found, his arrest for attempted fraud would end the difficulty.

The prevailing practice of savings banks is the opposite of what it ought to be. They treat the pass-book as everything,—the ownership of a deposit as nothing; actually covenanting that if the money be paid to a knave who wrongfully obtains possession of the book, the lawful claimant shall have no redress! This feature of their regulations did not come under review in the trial to which we have referred; but it seems to us to be the root of the injustice which the Court condemned.

A Distinction Without Much Difference.

The new demand of the Congressional lobbyists, and their abettors inside, presumes too much upon popular thoughtlessness. Their first effort was for land grants and bonded subsidies to further the associated schemes. Defeated in this, they have changed their tactics, and are now endeavoring to obtain a guarantee of interest on their own bonds, with a mortgage by way of security. The amount of plunder contemplated in the latter case is of course less than that embraced in the original proposition; but this difference in degree does not affect the objectionable principle and the dangerous tendencies which underlie the whole movement.

A Government guarantee of interest on bonds issued by railroad or other corporations might indeed be much worse in its immediate effects upon the country than the direct issue of a smaller amount of bonds. For a company organized to construct great works, and having neither land grants nor moneyed subsidies to fall back upon, must necessarily rely upon a larger issue of its own bonds. By indorsing these, so far as the payment of interest is concerned, the Government would incur immediate and continuous liabilities, only to be met by increased taxation.

The country insists that taxation shall be reduced. With the view of satisfying the requirement, Congress is with occasional fits of earnestness attempting to cut down expenditures. The Senate has for the moment engaged in the work, and, with its concurrence, there is some reason to hope that the more energetic economisers of the House will effect noteworthy retrenchment.

But if the various "rings" which are held together by a common lust for plunder succeed in their present object, the public burden will be made heavier instead of lighter. All retrenchment will have been in vain. Interest on railroad bonds will be more than equivalent to the sums saved, and the revision of the taxes which is talked of in the interest of the people who pay them, will turn out to be preliminary to heavier taxes in the interest of corruptionists and speculators.

The public credit ought not to be exposed to so severe a trial. The financiers of Congress are busying themselves with plans for reducing the cost of the debt, and inspiring confidence in the policy of Government as a means of hastening specie payments. The labors of the resumptionists we believe to be in vain. We think it improbable that by any legislation specie payments may for some time to come be rendered practicable, and we regard all the present scheming upon the subject as labor wasted. But that it is possible to better the public credit, and so to facilitate the substitution of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest for those now outstanding, there can be no doubt. To accomplish this, however, it is necessary to reject all applications for subsidies, and to refuse even to entertain proposals for the loan of credit or for guarantees in any form. The Government has no credit to spare; it needs all it has and more to bring about reforms to which it is pledged.

On another ground, the summary and decisive defeat of every method of obtaining Government aid to railroads, is desirable. The extravagant endowments already lavished upon such enterprises have had the effect of building up a power which threatens to be master of Congress. Land grants and subsidies on the gigantic scale which has of late years prevailed are bringing forth their natural fruit. Corporations made rich at the public expense are employing their large means to create an influence which is as inimical to the purity of legislation as to the just consideration of the public welfare. The persistent and shameless exertions of the present Pacific Railroad corporations to extort more from the Treasury should warn us against encouraging the extension of the kind of influence on which they rely. It is bad enough that the finest portions of the public domain have been squandered, and the amount of the debt vastly increased to promote the success of these enterprises. But it would be infinitely worse if organizations that have waxed strong and arrogant by virtue of the nation's liberality were permitted to use their strength to extort still further assistance.

The Senate cannot afford to think of compromise in this matter. The struggle now going on is to determine whether sinister combinations shall compel the surrender of the public interests. The real issue is not changed by the proposal to limit Government liability to the interest on Companies' bonds. That is simply a subsidy very poorly disguised, as the country would soon discover were Congress weak or corrupt enough to give it encouragement.

The Proper Way to Legalize Gold Contracts.

Mr. SHERMAN, in the Senate, and Gen. SCHENCK, in the House, have introduced bills "to legalize gold contracts." The following is the text of Gen. SHERMAN's proposition:

> "Any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin."

The other proposition is substantially the same.

It seems to us that the authors of these proposed enactments have allowed themselves to be carried away by a phrase which is not strictly correct, and that they have not proposed the proper remedy for the difficulty which they wish to meet. Strictly speaking a gold contract is not illegal, but is just as legal as it ever was. The same suit can be brought on it, and the same judgment be recovered upon it, as could have been when we were paying specie. If a man contracted to pay $100 in coin then, judgment went against him for $100. If he contracts to pay it in coin now, the same judgment exactly is entered against him. The difficulty is that when he comes to pay the judgment he can take the benefit of the legal-tender act and pay it in greenbacks. The difficulty is not with the contract, but with the methods of enforcing it.

Analogous contracts always existed. One man contracted to pay $100 in salt, another to pay $500 in cattle. But no one ever thought of passing a statute declaring that such contracts were "legal and valid." The Courts enforced them by giving judgment, not for the salt or the cattle, but for the $100 or the $500, as the case might be. In the discussions which have arisen under the Legal Tender act before the Courts, those who opposed the act have sought to draw an analogy between these coin contracts and still another kind of specific contract, viz., such as where a man promises to pay, not "$100 in cattle," but "one hundred cattle," and it has been argued that the "dollars in gold" in the one was like the "cattle" in the other; and that the Court must therefore find out the value in the one case of the "cattle," and in the other of the "dollars in gold," and give judgment for that amount. But the difficulty was that in these gold contracts the man had agreed to pay so many dollars, and there is no rule of law which will allow a Court to give judgment for $150 against a man who has only contracted to pay $100. If parties undertook to say that there was a difference between the gold dollar and the greenback dollar, what could the Court say but that the law declared that there was no difference, and that Courts which were set to administer the law could not override the law?

The difficulty in the case, therefore, is not that gold contracts are illegal, for they are not, any more than salt contracts. The difficulty is in the methods of enforcing them, which the laws allow. And though, perhaps, after the passage of such laws as Mr. SHERMAN's, the Courts in time might by construction arrive at the desired remedy, still the natural way is to apply the remedy where the difficulty exists, and instead of passing a law declaring gold contracts legal, pass one which should affect the mode of their enforcement by the Courts.

There are two simple ways in which this can be done. The one is to provide that whenever a contract is made to pay a sum of dollars in gold or in coin or in specie, it shall be lawful for any Court in rendering judgment upon the contract, to render it for the number of dollars specified in it, and to add a sum which shall be proved to have been the premium on gold on the day on which the sum was made payable. The difficulty about this, is that in a fluctuating currency this rule must work injustice to one side or the other. If the premium on gold should rise between the day when payment was to be made, and the day when the payment is made under the judgment of a Court, it would be the creditor who was injured; if the premium should fall, the debtor would be injured. We recall a case now pending in the Courts, in which the value of a vessel that was sunk by a collision is sought to be recovered. Gold was at that time at 260, and the owner of the lost vessel demanded a sum equal to her value in gold at that premium, which would be the value now of two such vessels. The injustice of such claims has always had a powerful effect in sustaining the Legal-tender act. But difficulties of this kind are inseparable from the adoption of such a mode of rendering judgments.

The other way is to provide that wherever a contract is made to pay a sum in gold, any Court in which suit is brought to enforce it may direct the judgment to be payable in gold, and any execution levied upon the judgment to be collectable in gold. This method secures equal justice to both debtor and creditor as long as the gold dollar is assumed to be the invariable unit. Such a law as this was passed in California soon after the Legal-tender act. It seemed to be in reality a way of dodging that act, and it was attacked strenuously as unconstitutional on that ground. But if Congress should pass an act allowing such a course to be taken, the objection of unconstitutionality would be taken away. An act of Congress authorizing judgments to be entered and executions to be levied in this form, could not, perhaps, be valid to give the power to the Courts of the States, but it could give the power to the Federal Courts, and it would remove the constitutional difficulty in the way of the gift of such power to the State Courts by the State Legislatures, and these would not be slow to follow in the path which Congress would have thus marked out for them.

We hope the lawyers in Congress will take some pains to have this change, if it is to be made, made in the right way, and this latter way seems to us thus far the best.

MINOR TOPICS.

The first shedding of blood by our troops in Alaska is reported by telegraph. An Indian was accused of stealing a soldier's gun, (which the soldier probably sold to the Indian,) when Gen. DAVIS, after demanding its return, prepared to bombard the village, but the Indians surrendered. Subsequently, our troops fired upon a canoe full of Indians, and killed or wounded seven of them. We trust we are not to have a war of extermination against the wretched Indians of Alaska. It would undoubtedly be a splendid war for the sutlers and traders, but it would be a costly and an infamous war for the nation. Gen. DAVIS, or whoever may be in command there, should be instructed in the most peremptory manner from Washington, to deal with the Indians of Alaska in the lenient and peaceable way the Russians have always dealt with them. There need be not the slightest difficulty in getting along with them, if we only have a commander who can act with sense, and who is under instructions to avoid fighting on penalty of instant removal. It is true we have purchased Alaska, but we did not purchase the right to exterminate the troglodytes who have inhabited it since the days of the Flood.

Senator CONKLING is under no obligation to conquer his repugnance to making appropriations of money to be expended under the existing Administration: but it seems to us he *is* under very solemn obligations to base his official action in regard to the Secretary of the Interior on some better ground than what he styles "the unwholesome, notorious and most scandalous suspicion." Mr. BROWNING has always maintained the character of an upright public man: he ought to be treated as such by Senators, until something more serious than "suspicion" is cited against him. As Mr. HENDRICKS very justly said, if Mr. CONKLING *knows* anything against the honesty of the Secretary, he ought to say it:—and he ought not to insinuate what he is not willing to say.

We have the announcement from Paris that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will shortly return to this country in company with JEFFERSON DAVIS. We wonder if they wouldn't bring JUDAH P. BENJAMIN along with them, and thus leave us without a single exile to mourn for.

The College of the City of New-York is about to select a candidate for the chair of Civic and Military Engineering, vacated by the death of Prof. NICHOLAS. The foremost candidate is Col. MICHIE, who is now Assistant Professor in the same department at West Point, and whose high qualifications have drawn forth the exceptional indorsement of the Superintendent and all the Professors of the Military Academy, including MAHAN, BARTLETT, CHURCH, KENDRICK, SCHRIVER and PITCHER. Gen. GRANT, also in this case, has departed from his usual habit, and has written a warm testimonial, eulogizing his distinguished service as an engineer officer during the rebellion, and setting forth his entire fitness for the position. "Whilst the service," says Gen. GRANT, "will be the loser by your leaving it, the institution to which you attach yourself will be the gainer." During the war, Col. MICHIE was Assistant Engineer in operations against Charleston in 1863, and the same year he built the breaching batteries against Sumter, was in charge of the siege operations against Fort Wagner, and managed other operations. Subsequently, in the Virginia campaign of 1864, he became Chief Engineer in the Army of the James, and constructed the defensive works on the James River, constructed several bridges over the James, constructed the line of works north of the James, engineered the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, and made two surveys of the theatre of operations about Richmond. The Government recognized these services by various promotions, and at the close of the war he was appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services during the entire campaign." We have no doubt the Board of Trustees of the College will promptly and gladly embrace the opportunity of obtaining the services of a man of such high accomplishments as Col. MICHIE, who has shown, by his works, such practical merit as places him in the foremost ranks of American engineers. His appointment would be an honor to the College, and would give character and renown to the Chair of Mixed Mathematics and Civil and Military Engineering.

The House yesterday, after a brief debate, which is reported by telegraph, passed the bill to establish a bridge (as a post road) between New-York and Brooklyn, across the East River. The speeches were all brief, but to the point.

The subject of capital punishment has again been brought before the Legislature by a bill for its abolition. The bill not only substitutes imprisonment for the gallows, but provides a Court of Review for all cases where there has been a penalty of imprisonment for life, and the Governor, on the report of this Court, is empowered to change or modify the penalty as he may choose. It would be hard to conceive a bill with more absurd features, or better calculated to give free rein to crime, and nullify all attempts of the Courts to its secure punishment.

The Police authorities have come to the conclusion that it would be likely to defeat the ends of justice, if they were to allow the evidence against ROBINSON, the latest person arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of ROGERS, to go before the public. This may be, and probably is, wise. It is certainly very easy to understand how the premature publication of testimony, before all the links required to make it complete have been found, may render it impossible to supply some of those that are lacking. But so long as it is withheld we cannot, of course, form any judgment as to the reasonableness of the boasts in which the authorities very freely indulge, that they have got the real culprit at last. We hope they have, but must suspend opinion in the matter until we know something of the evidence on which the claim rests. We certainly should not look for the perpetrator of such a deed among the regular lodgers of a station-house—after it had been committed. A police station-house is scarcely the place to which a murderer would be likely to resort first to escape detection. Still it may have been, on this occasion.

A good many of the Washington correspondents have lately taken to opening their ideas on almost every conceivable subject, with the remark, "Gen. GRANT said," so and so; or "Gen. GRANT thinks," so and so; or "Gen. GRANT is understood to believe," so and so. Hardly any of these correspondents ever agree in attributing to him the same opinion on any given point, and whenever such statements are brought before him, he nearly always denies their authenticity. It is hardly worth while, therefore, for anybody now to try to influence legislation or the public judgment, by pretending to quote GRANT as for or against any given measure.

A few days ago the Boston *Journal* published an account of Brigham Youngdom, which has been copied in two of our City papers. Most of the statements are from Mrs. WAITE's book, published years ago, and full of inaccuracies. At the present time (by being out of date) these inaccuracies are grossly exaggerated, and especially as regards YOUNG's wives and children, his quarters and circumstances, his means and works. There are a good many books about Utah, and a great many visitors to Salt Lake City, but it is not easy to get correct accounts of the mysteries of YOUNG's headquarters, which are carefully guarded from the intrusion of outsiders.

Sea-Going Monitors.

The last number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* returns to the attack on the American monitor system. "Useful as the monitors may have been," says this authority, "for the purpose for which they were designed, and ingenious as is their construction, they can never be made efficient ships of war without the introduction of modifications entirely opposed to the original idea."

We hardly know of any one this side of Jack Bunsby who could give so profound an "opinion," because, as the monitors were designed as ships of war, how they can be "ingenious in construction," and "useful for their purpose," and yet "not efficient," it is really very difficult to see. The *Gazette* proceeds, however, to supply an "obvious" reason:

> "The reason is obvious. To be a really efficient ship of war, a vessel must be sea-going; but, although monitors may have crossed the Atlantic, they can never be said to possess this quality while they are so little habitable as at present, and so liable to foundering."

Here, then, is the secret. The impregnability and the offensive power of monitors are admitted, but their "habitability" is questioned. Now, it should seem reasonable that vessels which have crossed and recrossed (or, as the *Gazette* cautiously puts it, "*may* have crossed,") the Atlantic with ease, and doubled Cape Horn, should be accounted "sea-going" and tolerably habitable. But if, in addition, reference is made to the reports of Commodore RODGERS, the sea-going question will be set at rest. That officer declared that the *Monadnock* had proved herself much more than equal "to the difficulties of doubling Cape Horn," and added that "in the long seas of the Pacific she took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly."

But the best evidence of the growing opinion, even in Great Britain, regarding monitors is that feature after feature of them has been copied into English broadside ships, to their manifest improvement—first, the monitor gun-carriage, then the monitor balanced rudder, then, as far as possible, the monitor principle of concentration of armor, and so on. While, not content with these "adoptions," several absolute monitors are now building in English ports for colonial defence. Now since, in order to get to their destination, these last must not only brave the perils of the North and South Atlantic, but of the Indian Ocean, doubling the Cape of Good Hope before arriving at their station, either the British Government is throwing away money, or else it has changed its views of the "sea-going" capacities of monitors.

Nations cannot afford to adopt the failures of their neighbors; they are forced to copy their successes. The single battles in which small monitors have defeated good broadside iron-clads of thrice their size, as in the *Monitor's* contest with the *Merrimac*, and the *Weehawken's* with the *Atlanta*, have demonstrated their offensive power. The ease with which they have steamed up close under the concentrated fire of tremendous land forts, and leisurely dismounted their guns, as at Fort Fisher, or destroyed what they protected, as the *Montauk* destroyed the *Nashville* under the guns of McAllister, has demonstrated their impregnability. Their cruises to Halifax and Cuba, their ocean voyages to Portsmouth, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Brest, and around Cape Horn itself into the North Pacific, through tempestuous weather, has demonstrated their sea-going capabilities. The enthusiastic praises of such authorities as Vice-Admiral PORTER and Commodore RODGERS have demonstrated their comfortable qualities and "habitability" in cruise or in battle, in calm or in gale.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Terrible Storm—Great Damage to Property.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. The small streams in many places overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters are already reported, but no loss of life has occurred so far as known.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—Evening.

The Grand Jury has found true bills of indictment against the Directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., (limited,) for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the Company.

There is reason to believe that the Ministry, in their forthcoming Budget will reduce the army and navy estimates £1,000,000 sterling each.

SPAIN.

The Permanency of the Directory the Hope of the Republicans.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

It is probable that Marshal PRIM, Gen. SERRANO and Señor RIVERO will constitute the proposed Directory. All those opposed to the Monarchy base their hopes on the permanence of the Directory when once established.

Reinforcements to the number of 6,000 men sailed last week for Havana.

Monsignor FRANCHI, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome; but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was to-day received by the Governor of the city and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowments of the clergy and in the expenditures for the army.

TURKEY.

A Fierce Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—Afternoon.

Dispatches received to-day from the Continent report that a bloody battle had just taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins near Nikschitza. No particulars yet to hand.

MEXICO.

Popular Outbreak at Mazatlan—A Revolutionary Proclamation Issued.

MAZATLAN, Wednesday, Jan. 20, }
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 2. }

An outbreak of the people occurred here on Jan. 11, which was quickly suppressed by the civil and military authorities. A serious difficulty is liable to break out again at any moment. It is rumored that a revolutionary *pronunciamento* has been issued in Durango. A military force has been sent there from Mazatlan.

GUTIERREZ, formerly General of the Fourth Division, is said to have become the chief of a band of robbers. The military are now in pursuit of him, with orders to shoot him wherever found. It is reported that he has fled to Guadalajara.

The new Federal officers of Mazatlan, including a Collector, Comptroller of Customs and Commander of the Coast Survey, have arrived and entered upon their duties.

Gen. CORONA's successor is a man of dissolute habits, and gives universal dissatisfaction. He would receive little sympathy in case of an overthrow.

The new Collector has called a meeting of the merchants of Mazatlan, and requested them to pay over four thousand dollars, a deficit in last years' Customs, and they have complied.

Several earthquake shocks were felt at Mazatlan, Jan. 8 and 10, by which the inhabitants were frightened, but no damage was done to property.

Three German Captains of European merchant vessels, in the Harbor of Mazatlan, have been grossly insulted by the Customs authorities. Their treatment was similar to that of the Captain of the English gunboat *Chanticleer*.

Rumors prevail that the Mexican Steamship Company has decided to send only one steamer every forty days hereafter to Mazatlan, and to withdraw from the Acapulco service altogether.

The British bark *River Thames* arrived at Mazatlan on the 19th from Bremen.

The ship *Anna Decatur*, from New-York, arrived at Manzanillo on the 23d.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Inauguration of the New Governor-General—The Case of Whalen.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Sir JOHN YOUNG arrived here last night and received an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the Court-house this morning by a grand military turn out, and sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion; after which he received addresses from several bodies in waiting and held a short levee. A ball and dinner are to be given in his honor this evening. Mr. HOWE left last night for Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A cable dispatch has been received from England stating that the Whalen appeal case could not be taken before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. When this information was conveyed to WHALEN to-day he at once sent for a priest, and it is expected that he will make a confession.

Meeting of Cigar Makers in St. Louis—Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The tobacco and cigar manufacturers of this city had a meeting yesterday, at which action was taken in regard to amending the law requiring cigar boxes to be stamped with revenue stamps. A memorial to Congress has been prepared by the manufacturers and forwarded to Washington.

A large meeting of representatives of both the home and foreign insurance companies was held here on Saturday, at which the present laws of the State relative to insurance were discussed, and a memorial to the Legislature adopted, asking that body to pass laws which shall more thoroughly protect sound companies, and make it impossible for insolvent "wild-cat" companies to do the business, and to establish an Insurance Department, with a Superintendent, which shall have the power to regulate and control insurance matters generally.

Several gentlemen, connected with the Pacific, Iron Mountain and North Missouri Railroads, met yesterday to devise means by which the tracks of the various roads can be connected with a large elevator on the banks of the river. The Committee will meet again to-day, and decide upon some plan. The object is to connect all the roads with the elevator, so as to encourage the handling of grain in bulk from the wheat-growing sections of the State, and concentrate it at St. Louis. The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad will also have a connection with the elevator, as soon as the arrangement for the transfer of laden cars across the river is perfected, which will be as soon as the necessary track can be laid from the present road bed to the river bank, opposite Bissell Point, three miles above the city.

The remains of Capt. LOUIS MCLEAN HAMILTON, who was killed in Gen. CUSTER's battle with the Indians some time since, passed through here yesterday, en route for Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Masonic Convention at Albany—The Dental Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Grand Chapter of Masonry of the State of New-York commenced its annual convocation here yesterday at Masonic Hall. The Convocation is unusually large, upward of two hundred Chapters being represented by regular officers and substitutes. The annual address of the G. H. P. rehearsed the progress and prosperity of R. A. Masonry during the past year in the jurisdiction. Sixteen new Chapters have been instituted by charter, and five or six bodies have been set to work under the dispensation. The election for grand officers takes place to-morrow.

HENRY LANSING was to-day elected President of the Board of Trade of this city.

The State Dental Convention met at the City Hall to-day. About fifty delegates are in attendance. The annual tax on Dental Colleges was raised to $10. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year at $411, the expenditures, $367 77. The time for holding the annual meeting hereafter was fixed for the last Tuesday in July.

The State Medical Society met here to-day and held three sessions, which were mainly devoted to the reading of eulogiums upon recent deceased members, and papers upon the various subjects appertaining to the profession. The attendance was large. The President, Dr. J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of this city, presided. Committees were appointed on business, credentials and medical ethics. The Committee on Prize Essays awarded the prize to Dr. J. C. HUTCHINSON, of Brooklyn, for a treatise on acupressure, a new method of arresting hemorrhage.

Marine Disasters on the Pacific Coast—Indian Troubles in Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

As the ship *Duke of Edinburgh* was proceeding to sea to-day, she collided with the United States steamer *Gen. McPherson*. The steamer suffered extensive damages. The ship was but slightly injured. Lieut. ROCKAFELLOW and Capt. KINZMAN, of the United States Army, and the Captain of the steamer were injured.

The revenue cutter *Wyanda*, (steamer,) from Sitka, arrived at Victoria, Van Couver's Island, on the 29th of January, *en route* for San Francisco for repairs, having struck a rock not laid down in the charts.

Serious Indian troubles had occurred at Sitka. An Indian disarmed a soldier and carried his gun off to the village. A guard was sent to recover the gun, when the Indians raised a flag and made demonstrations of defiance. Gen. DAVIS thereupon prepared to bombard the place, when the chiefs surrendered. A few days after this occurrence a canoe full of Indians, leaving the harbor contrary to orders, was fired upon by the sentries and seven of the Indians were killed or wounded.

The Charges Against Gov. Bullock, of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Committee composed of two Democratic and one Republican member of the House, appointed to investigate the charges made by the State Treasurer against Gov. BULLOCK, of unlawful use of the State funds, have issued the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC: We, the undersigned subcommittee of the Finance Committee, appointed to investigate the charges made by the Treasurer against the Governor, hope that you will not form your opinion hastily. We are investigating the whole matter thoroughly. We do not doubt, from the evidence already before us, that the Governor has acted with strictest integrity. The whole question is as to his discretion, which is being fully investigated. We are induced to make this request of you because of the hasty course of the State Treasurer in making public certain communications.

(Signed.) H. MORGAN,
W. R. BELL,
C. C. CLAGHORN,
Committee.

Murder of the Steward of a Steamboat—More Outrages in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

WILLIAM NOE, steward on the steamer *Caldwell*, was shot through the head and instantly killed this morning by ARTHUR CARTWRIGHT, waiter on the same boat. The difficulty grew out of their admiration for a chambermaid. CARTWRIGHT escaped into the city, and has not yet been captured.

A train from Madison, Ark., brought in a large number of refugees from Crittenden County, fleeing from a party of negroes, who represented themselves as the Militia. They hung a planter named GIBSON this morning, and committed every species of vandalism. Sunday night a planter named CULLEN, who had been at Little Rock and sold his cotton, while camping six miles above the city, was murdered by a negro, who, after robbing him, took a wagon and horses and rode into Little Rock, where he was arrested and lodged in jail.

A Reported Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Lieut. SIBSON, Treasurer of Post No. 15 of the Grand Army of the Republic, reports that he was robbed of $300 and some personal valuables in his office yesterday, by a man who suddenly seized him from behind, then threw him down, bound him, and presented a pistol, threatening to shoot if he made any noise. The robber made his escape.

At the annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society to-day, Mr. GEORGE B. LORING was elected President, and DANIEL NEEDHAM Secretary. Mr. LORING delivered the annual address.

The United States Steamer Lackawanna—Change in the Honolulu Mail Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The United States steamer *Lackawana* has been put out of commission, and her officers ordered East.

The bark *Oswego*, from New-York for Portland, arrived off Columbia Bar on the 31st of January.

The Honolulu mail service has been changed. In future the steamer will leave every five weeks, instead of every three weeks.

An Insane Young Lady of Springfield Missing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Miss SOPHIA HOWE, daughter of A. B. HOWE, a prominent citizen of Springfield, has been missing since the 30th ult. She is supposed to have wandered away during a fit of temporary insanity. A reward is offered for her recovery.

Shoemakers' Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The shoemakers of this city are on a strike. It was caused by a firm requiring more work done each day, for which the shoemakers demanded and were refused $5 per day. Effort is being made to establish a coöperative factory, with a capital of $100,000 in $10 shares.

Brilliant Success of Miss Kellogg in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Miss KELLOGG received a perfect ovation last evening. The Opera House was crowded from pit to dome. The unprecented success of Miss KELLOGG has induced the management to surrender other engagements and remain here all this week.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	11
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	12
Portland	W.	Clear	18
Boston	S. W.	Clear	15
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	28
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	28
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	32
Washington	N.	Cloudy	35
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	30
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	31
Augusta	S. E.	Raining	54
Savannah	S. E.	Raining	62
Charleston	S. E.	Raining	60
Oswego	S.	Clear	19
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	20
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	33
Chicago	S. E.	Raining	34
Louisville	S. E.	Cloudy	45
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	77
Havana	—	Clear	78

The following shows the condition of the weather at the towns given at 11:30 o'clock this evening:

PLAISTER COVE—Clear and cold; wind N. W.
ST. JOHNS—Clear and mild.
BOSTON—Cloudy and cold.
ALBANY—Cloudy and cold.
BUFFALO—Cloudy and cold until 8:30 P. M., when it rained until 11 P. M., freezing as it fell.
CLEVELAND—Raining.
PITTSBURG—Raining slowly since noon.
CHICAGO—Snowing and blowing very hard since 4 o'clock P. M.
OMAHA—Snowing furiously for the past twenty-four hours.
SALT LAKE—Clear and pleasant.
PHILADELPHIA—Snowing; cold.
BALTIMORE—Raining; been snowing most all the evening.
WASHINGTON—Cloudy, and indications of storm; thermometer 35°; wind north.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Snowing and blowing a gale from the northeast.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Evening.—The weather is very stormy.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Evening.—It has been raining hard all day.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Evening.—The heaviest rain-storm which has been known for years prevailed here this morning, with strong gales from the south-southeast.

A Man in Iowa Kills his Wife and Cuts his Own Throat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Merwin County, Iowa, on Saturday. A man named GEORGE SHAFFER, who had twice deserted his wife, returned recently and ordered her to leave her father's house. He went there with a loaded revolver. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he knocked her down with a chair. He then knocked his wife down and shot her in the heart, killing her instantly. He next fired three times at himself without effect, and gashed his throat with a butcher knife. He was found lying with his head on the bosom of his dead wife and one of their children in his arms. He declared his predetermination to kill his wife, even if he had to murder the whole family.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU has consulted the disposition of his audience and the dictates of good management in withdrawing "L'Œil Crevé," and substituting in its stead LECOCQ's opera bouffe of "Fleur de Thé." HERVÉ's work did not improve on acquaintance. It descended rapidly from tameness to staleness. All the advertising quirks of Mr. GRAU could not make people believe that it possessed volatility, inspiration or gracefulness. Produced sumptuously it failed supremely. "Fleur de Thé," we venture to think, will have a different record. The thing is bright, melodious and interesting. It preserves, as a matter of course, the pattern of OFFENBACH, but the colors are brilliant, and the waft is well wrought. There is, of course, something quaint in the situation of the drama. So far the most serious circumstances of Chinese life have provoked our mirth, but here we have, with elaborate details, a burlesque of Chinese domesticity, mingled with the escapades of a *vivandière* and a French cook, and agreeably enlivened with the dances of feminine sailors who can all perform the double shuffle,—and rather too much of it. There is an excess of the ballet business, pretty and picturesque in its way, but disturbing to the ear, as the music introduced is from other composers.

The production of this piece is excellent in every way. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS is an enchanting *Cesarine*. The *rôle* was intrusted to Mme. ROSE-BELL, but the lady's health has prevented her essaying it. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS looks piquante and saucy, and sings well. The title *rôle*, *Fleur de Thé*, was played by Mlle. RIZARELLI, whose style is thin but inoffensive. M. CARRIER was the cook, and, strange to say, seemed to take some interest in his profession. The gentleman has a clear, powerful, pleasant voice, but he is apt to sing abstractedly, as though some one had proposed to him a conundrum and he were trying to guess it. M. BECKERS as *Tien-Tien*, sang and acted capitally, and M. PETIT as *Kaolin*, the standard idiot of this class of entertainment, was as vacant as any one could desire. The smaller parts, and the choruses, were rendered perfectly, and the orchestra, under Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, was thoroughly in hand and prompt. "Fleur de Thé" is, we think, a success, and on its own merits deserves the recognition of the public. We give below a brief sketch of the plot and incidents:

The real heroine of the comedy is not *Fleur de Thé*, who gives name to the piece, but the lively, spicy, and somewhat jealous and exacting *Cesarine*, wife of *Pinsonnet*, cook on board the French man-of-war *La Pintade*, which formed part of the force employed in capturing Pekin. *Pinsonnet* has taken advantage of his position to set up a temporary cabaret on the river bank, and it is there that the piece opens with a spirited chorus, sung by the French sailors and marines who frequent the establishment.

Tien-Tien, the Chief of the Pekin Police, and a very great man in his own estimation, has arranged to pay a formal visit in great state to the French ship, and his daughter, *Fleur de Thé*, who has always been shut up at home, unable to resist her curiosity, secretly quits the paternal mansion to witness the ceremony. She loses her way, is abandoned by her attendants, and in her fright takes refuge in *Pinsonnet's* cabaret, and is concealed by him in the cellar. All the incidents of the piece—and many of them are exceedingly comic—turn on this misadventure; for the law of Tsing prescribes that, if a stranger should happen to see the face of a Chinese girl, he must forthwith marry her or be impaled. *Fleur de Thé* is betrothed to *Kaolin, Chief of the Tigers*, who comes with *Tien-Tien* to pay a visit to *Pinsonnet's* cabaret, after having inspected the French ship. *Fleur de Thé* is unluckily discovered there by *Tien-Tien*, and the irate father insists on applying the law of Tsing. He takes *Fleur de Thé* home, and sends some of his understrappers to arrest *Pinsonnet*. They find *Pinsonnet* in the cellar, where he has been locked up by *Cesarine* in a fit of jealousy, and carry him off in triumph in a huge tea-chest. This makes a very comic tableau, which ends the first act. The second act opens with a discussion between *Pinsonnet*, *Kaolin* and *Tien-Tien*, in which the latter expounds the law of Tsing, and extorts from *Pinsonnet* an agreement to marry *Fleur de Thé*. The marriage accordingly takes place, to the great delight of *Kaolin* and *Fleur de Thé*, and the intense wrath of *Cesarine*, who arrives just after the conclusion of the ceremony. *Pinsonnet*, by way of smoothing matters over, proposes to look upon the marriage as merely nominal, and promises *Cesarine* that he will make his escape and rejoin her as soon as he can. This, however, does not satisfy the jealous *Cesarine*, who plots with *Fleur de Thé* to take her place and personate her on the wedding night. This scheme is successfully carried out, and *Pinsonnet* and *Cesarine* (disguised as a Chinese girl) are conducted in state to the bridal chamber. This ends the second act. The trick played by *Cesarine* is discovered by *Tien-Tien* the next day, and, always in obedience to the laws of Tsing, *Pinsonnet* is brought up for trial. The family council condemn him to be impaled, and the sentence is about to be executed, when *Cesarine*, who loves her husband, tries to gain time by making all hands drunk on champagne. She succeeds in this, and just in the nick of time, the crew of *La Pintade*, which has been driven back to port by a storm, force the doors and rescue their comrade from his doom. Mutual forgivenesses are interchanged, and the curtain falls on the third and last act, to a lively bacchanalian chorus, in which champagne is applauded to the echo.

The Charity Ball.

"There is a time to dance and time to mourn," saith the preacher, and assuredly the very best time for dancing is that in which we do it that the mourning may be comforted. At the Charity Ball last night, where the crush and jam of silk and lace, satin and broadcloth were so great in the earlier part of the evening that dancing was next to impossible, the two periods mentioned by the wise man were, toward the close, happily blended; for it was time for morning long before the time for dancing had gone by. The Charity Ball, if not the ball of the season, which those who regularly attend it warmly insist, and not without reason, that it is, is certainly one of the most seasonable of those that annually set the Academy of Music ablaze. We are in the midst of a cold Winter, in which thousands of the poor mutely appeal for aid to the sensibilities of the well-to-do, and it is peculiarly befitting that at this time those who are blessed with all that Heaven can send should thus come forward in a public manner for the assistance of the needy, and let the light of their charity so shine forth, as it did last night, in myriad jets, that it may penetrate the gloom of the darkest and dingiest hovel. The assemblage of thousands of ladies and gentlemen of wealth, on this occasion, in the sacred name of charity, had a deeper significance than any ordinary ball which does not look beyond the present moment of pleasure for its highest and most perfect success. When the report of the Treasurer of the ball is presented, it will be found that thousands of dollars have thus been collected for one of the noblest institutions in the land.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital, in whose behalf the annual ball is given, derives fully one-fourth of its beneficent fund from this source. The annual expenditure is over $60,000, and fully 500 deserving objects of charity are yearly the recipients of its bounties. During the past year the demands upon its resources have been exceedingly heavy, and it is a matter for congratulation that so noble a response has been made to its call for material aid. The names that appear on the list of managers are those of our most influential citizens, and their wives and daughters, who are active in carrying forward the good work, and earnest in such a way as gives earnest that the money placed in their hands will surely reach the object for which it is contributed.

The decorations of the Academy were, as usual on the occasion of the Charity Ball, simple and chaste. The beautiful interior of the building when unadorned is adorned the most. The rear of the stage was thrown open so as to present a beautiful landscape, and over it shone forth, in jets of gas, the single word "Charity." The boxes and every circle from the floor to the ceiling were filled with ladies and gentlemen, all in evening dress, and the floor was a moving panorama of elegant dresses and varying hues. The orchestra for dancing music was led by S. M. LANDER, and a splendid military band under C. S. GRAFULLA played during the intervals. The dancing commenced as early as 10 o'clock and ended at an hour altogether too late to be mentioned in this edition of the TIMES. At 1 o'clock the carriages began to call for the returning ones, and gradually the throng on the floor became less and dancing became a less difficult operation. Those who staid till after this hour of course enjoyed themselves most. Supper was prepared for one thousand persons by Messrs. ASHMAN and MORTON, who have done the catering for so many of the principal balls this season and have given such general satisfaction. The Police arrangements, under the charge of Capt. CAMERON, were admirable, though in an assembly so well-ordered there seemed to be little need of the presence of the guardians of the public peace. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, and the occasion was altogether enjoyable and enjoyed.

FINANCIAL.

The Question of Regulating the Currency—Letter from Peter Cooper, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A plan for the regulation of the currency in a way that will not derange the business of the country, and will at the same time secure the most rapid return to specie payment:

The conflict of opinion that prevails in relation to the changes deemed necessary to better the condition of the currency of our country, and the unmeasured importance of the subject, would seem to demand that every thought believed to be important should be gladly contributed to aid in a wise settlement of a question that lies at the foundation of all the great interests of our common country.

In the settlement of this great question, especial reference should be had to those requirements of the Constitution that makes it the duty of Congress to pass all laws that shall be necessary and proper to "borrow money on the credit of the United States," to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and "fix a standard of weights and measures," to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

The power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States implies the right and duty to issue the evidences of a debt that takes hold of all the property of the country. These evidences of debt fairly bind the Government to make their obligations a legal tender that will enable those who hold them to pay their debts, as no amount of even gold will enable a person to pay his debts without the stamp of Government upon it.

Our Government, bound as it was to legislate for a whole country, found itself compelled to borrow money, to save the nation's life, by forced loans, or by the issue of such a paper currency as would bind the whole property of the country in an inviolable obligation to pay the amount, in exact accordance with the provisions made and implied when the people furnished the means necessary to maintain the Government, and took these obligations for the same. These evidences of debt having been made and used by the Government and people as the currency of the country since the commencement of the war, have, in the multiplied exchanges that have taken place, exceeded in value the amount of all the property of the country, thereby creating the most solemn obligations, binding the Government to defend these legal-tender promises to pay, *and to see to it that no act of the Government shall in any way lessen the power of these legal tenders to pay the debts created during their use.*

The great question that now demands the most profound consideration of the Government is to determine what arrangement of the currency will best sustain the business of the country, as the business of the country is the only source out of which money can be drawn to maintain the Government, and pay the debts created by the war.

It is now in the power of the Government to preserve and give stability to the best currency the country and Government have ever possessed.

This can be done by legalizing gold contracts, with a provision that no increase shall be made in the present paper circulation of the country, and that the whole present circulation shall be made a legal tender, with power to pay all debts due the Government and individuals, by adding an amount of *currency*, in all contracts to pay gold, equal to the average premium that gold has borne during the month preceding the payment or maturing of the debt.

This course will bring gold down to the smallest possible premium, without disturbing the business of the country. It will lessen the power of man to increase or diminish the price of gold, and this will soon bring the paper circulation on par with specie, by the great increase of our population and the growing business of the country, as it will be made the interest of all to pay their debts with the smallest possible amount of currency.

PETER COOPER.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Station-house Assassin—Promised Developments.

Sergt. LOWERY, as the immediate party in interest, and several other Police officials, were as positive yesterday as on the previous day that the Rogers assassin was at last entangled in the meshes of the law, and their faith was in no wise shaken by the remarkable fact given to the public yesterday, that their prisoner has been a constant lodger in one single Station-house ever since the murder, nor have the officials been dismayed by the further circumstance that their new *protégé* is named neither "Jim" nor LOGAN, and that in pursuing him they have been compelled to reject every hitherto-received theory of the murder. They have made of the man "JOHN ROBINSON, or Scotch," one of the most remarkable rascals in human history. They say that they have evidence against this man that cannot fail to secure his conviction. Yet this same man is shown by the official record to have gone out of the Spring-street Station-house on the morning of the murder, and to have gone back to that same Station-house on that same night to again ask and receive lodging, and to have repeated the same thing almost every night for a month afterward, and until he was arrested.

Sergt. LOWERY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, by some means not yet divulged, became possessed of a new idea, and finally became convinced that the murderer would be found in the Station-house lodgers. He made a written report of his proceedings and of the information he had gained to Capt. CAFFERY, who had been from the first cognizant of his movements, and had to the extent of his ability assisted in them from his sick bed. Reading the report of Sergt. LOWERY, the Captain became convinced, and transmitted it to Police Headquarters. Inspector DILKS read, and professed that he could no longer doubt. The report went to Superintendent KENNEDY, who declared that it could be safely announced that the assassin of ROGERS was discovered. All of the gentlemen expressing these opinions have had long experience in Police affairs, and should not be deluded by false witnesses or imposed upon by a concocted story. Therefore, when these officers, with all the evidence before them, affirm even so extraordinary a fact as that they have found the murderer in a man who was a constant Station-house lodger for weeks after the murder, their opinions are entitled to respect until such time as the public shall have all the facts and be enabled to form an independent opinion.

These facts are promised at an early day, but are as yet carefully guarded and sedulously retained within a narrow official circle. The efforts made to obtain them for general circulation have been persistent and sometimes unscrupulous, but uniformly unsuccessful.

There were then no new developments yesterday. The two LOGANS and TALLANT yet remain in custody greatly to their own disappointment and disgust, and to the perplexity of outsiders. The man ROBINSON remained locked up in a cell at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, while the Sergeant at the desk was denying a knowledge of the existence of any such person to the numerous inquirers. Two of the witnesses in the case were assigned beds last night in the Station-house, and two others were in private conference for some time with the officials at the same place.

East Side Association.

This Society held a special meeting yesterday evening at the Masonic Hall in East Eighty-sixth-street. The President, Mr. CHARLES CHARY, called the meeting to order and stated its objects. He said that the Trustees had sent a bill to the Legislature providing for an East Side Boulevard, to be under the control of the Central Park Commissioners; providing also that the Fourth-avenue shall be placed under the same authority. The Trustees have also consulted with the Harlem Railroad Company with a view to obtaining greater facilities for local travel. The Trustees have obtained the paving of Third-avenue above Eighty-sixth-street. They have interested themselves in the Hell-Gate improvements. They have purchased the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, 75 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on the street, valued at $60,000, $30,000 of which was obtained by mortgage. It is proposed to put up a first-class four-story building, at a cost of $60,000. In the basement a restaurant, the ground floor stores, above that offices, on the next floor the rooms of the Society, and above them a large Masonic Hall.

Mr. ALEXANDER THAIN, Secretary of the Association, presented a resolution to the effect that the clearing of Hell Gate is a matter of national importance, on account of the great facilities which it would afford for foreign and coastwise commerce, and requesting our Senators and Representatives to use every proper means to induce Congress to make an appropriation for this purpose during the present session.

Mr. TAYLOR, President of the East River Improvement Association, addressed the meeting, speaking of the apathy of the public in regard to this object.

Gen. E. M. BARNUM also spoke of the large proportion of appropriations for river and harbor improvements which Western States had obtained, and by their greater energy.

Mr. HORATIO B. ALLEN spoke of various improvements needed in Yorkville; among others, the need of a large hall, which has, he said, commanded the attention of certain influential men, and he suggested that the Association should get up a subscription to build a suitable structure.

Mr. GEORGE W. BEALE, Vice-President of the Association, presented a resolution to the effect that it is the duty and for the pecuniary interest of all property-owners on the east side to belong to this Association.

Mr. WHITBECK, President of the West Side Association, announced his intention to join this society and his desire to subscribe for one share of the stock in a public hall.

Assistant Alderman ROBERTS, of Harlem, spoke of the great increase in the value of real estate in Harlem, which had resulted from starting a steamboat, and he argued that the building of a hall in Yorkville would have the same effect, and he suggested also the advisability of running steamboats from the lower part of the City to touch at Yorkville, and he offered to take stock himself in such an enterprise.

Mr. BEALE's resolution was then passed. The Executive Committee was instructed to appoint a Committee to confer with the West Side Committee on the subject of rapid transportation. The meeting then adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts in the Sixth District Up to Jan. 1, 1869—Seizure of Distilleries.

The Sixth Internal Revenue District of this City, of which MARSHALL B. FIELD, Esq., is the Collector, makes a remarkably good exhibit in the matter of tax collections under the Internal Revenue law. Of course, like the aggregate amount of tax receipts in the other offices of the department, the sum total is not so great as it was last year, for the reason that the tax imposed on manufactures was greatly reduced by Congress at its last session, and in very many instances the manufacturer's tax was altogether abolished. Up to the 20th of July last this tax was five per cent. on all manufactured goods, whereas, under the amended law, it is only one-fifth of one per cent. on such manufactures as are still liable to taxation. In other words, the tax under the old law was $50 on every $1,000 worth of articles manufactured, but now it is only $2 on the same valuation. The business done in this district is extensive and varied in its character, though its aggregate does not swell to the amount which distinguishes the Thirty-second (Collector SHOOK's) District—which, whether considered with regard to general financial operations, (including the important item of tax on brokers' sales,) or as to the gross amount of taxes paid in—is by far the wealthiest and most important collection district in the Union. That there exists in the Sixth District a very general desire, however, to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue law is self-evident from the figures which we give below, being the specific amounts received for the last six months of 1868, at the office, corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, since July last, when the amended law went into operation. In the aggregate the amount collected was $604,252 77. The collections by months were as follows:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Spirits	$90,494 23*	$32,417 84	$7,239 72
Tobacco	....	3,381 81	8,176 80
Fermented liquors	....	18,960 44	24,327 95
Banks and bankers	....	2,703 82	650 63
Gross receipts	2,612 14	1,746 92	2,267 97
Sales	9,895 00	4,145 51	2,124 46
Special taxes	46,126 27	6,902 92	3,094 04
Income	181,128 94	83,579 61	32,201 10
Legacies	3,331 25	1,536 02	7,039 77
Successions	....	2,490 00	835 00
Watches, carriages, &c.	4,313 55	3,901 65	2,675 04
Bank circulation and deposits	5,497 90	....	....
Unassessed penalties	13 19	230 06	154 77
Not otherwise provided for	....	1,230 06	12 00
Total	$322,200 59	$212,226 97	$31,293 85

*Under the head of "Spirits" for the month of July are here included the tax receipts on all products and manufactures.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Spirits	$24,550 25	$10,210 34	$11,181 65
Tobacco	3,006 44	2,377 82	6,030 23
Fermented liquors	21,420 72	13,585 34	22,142 21
Banks and bankers	396 96	840 37	333 19
Gross receipts	2,831 35	3,036 48	4,835 00
Sales	11,168 08	4,780 56	4,853 80
Special taxes	3,630 11	1,308 85	968 35
Income	12,722 26	4,761 53	4,250 45
Legacies	805 46	712 50	5,696 94
Successions	753 25	400 00	1,270 00
Watches, carriages, &c.	1,303 10	216 70	210 05
Not otherwise provided for	210 17	394 05	......
Penalties, &c.	1,039 54	175 56	194 82
Total	$83,456 78	$43,141 58	$61,375 57

As part of the exhibit of Collector FIELD's office, we also subjoin the following statement of operations in relation to the collection of Internal Revenue taxes from manufacturers and others, where false returns were made, and the assessed taxes withheld were subsequently collected, together with the penalty imposed on the parties for their fraudulent practices. There were collected in this way, since July, 1868, from:

	Tax withheld.	Penalty.
Shoe manufacturers	$9,745 01	$5,975
Distillers	140,872 01	31,400
On incomes	76,104 65	36,618
Turpentine manufacturers	2,361 80	1,500
Potters	878 61	400
Slaughterers	98 70	125
Necktie manufacturers	3,894 34	2,000
Oil refiners	379 00	275
Gas-fixture manufacturers	1,386 65	600
Box makers	644 67	500
Block makers	195 51	100
Harness makers	2,177 82	275
Bed-comforter manufact'rs	1,984 75	1,000
Confectioners	630 07	600
Piano makers	1,736 22	375
Umbrella makers	1,686 36	500
Clothiers	38,196 69	14,100
Gents' goods manufacturers	849 20	400
Ladies' goods manufacturers	10,594 11	4,750
Brewers	6,270 35	6,050

The cases above enumerated were mostly compromised, after application of the parties concerned, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in no instance was there any remission of the tax withheld, the compromises affecting only the pecuniary penalty incurred by the delinquent tax-payer, which penalty is larger or smaller, according to the circumstances attending the false return, or the remissness in the payment of tax. The aggregate of such collections is:

Amount of tax collected	$295,481 27
Amount of penalty collected	103,543 47
Realized from sale of forfeited property	31,450 40
Total	$430,447 14

IMPORTANT DISTILLERY SEIZURE.

Yesterday Special Agent, Gen. S. C. BOYNTON, caused to be made one of the most important seizures, under the new Revenue law relating to distilled spirits, which has occurred since the celebrated Blaisdell-Eckel case.

For some time past Detective CHAS. BLACKIE and Assistant Assessor ROBERT HUNT, in connection with Mr. BOYNTON, have had strong suspicions that the distillery of JOS. BLACK, in West Forty-seventh-street, in the Ninth District, possessed some facilities for running off whisky, whereby the Government failed to realize its share of the profits, but until Sunday night were unable to determine the method by which the fraud was perpetrated. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the distillery was found to be in full operation, and it was ascertained that it had been running up to 7 o'clock Sunday morning, although the law expressly provides that "no still shall be used between the hour of 11 in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of 1 in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday." On examination of the distillery two false pipes were found, one leading from the worm-tub down through what appeared to be a solid post, some eight feet, to a sill, thence through the sill and a scantling, where it connected with a pipe running underground some ten feet, and communicating with the centre one of three cisterns, in the cistern-room, which is supposed to be in the sole custody of the revenue officer. The other pipe ran under the sill for about two feet, and was so arranged that a hose could be attached, and the spirits run off into barrels. By the above arrangement spirits could be run through the pipe into the cistern-room, or from the cistern back into the connecting pipes, or drawn off into barrels, at the pleasure of the distiller, and it was entirely optional how much should pass through the metre, one of them (Tice's) being attached to the still. There was also a hole, or door, in the top part of the cistern-room, sufficiently large to admit a person, through which Assistant Assessor HUNT forced himself, and found no difficulty in unfastening the staple to which the Government lock was attached, and opening the door to the cistern-room. About twelve barrels of spirits were found in the cistern, mash, &c., and in a compounding-house in the rear of the distillery, licensed in the name of B. FAY, were found forty-one barrels of spirits without stamps or records, or entries on the compounder's books, showing where they were produced or received from.

The land on which the distillery is situated is owned by Mr. BLACK. It, with the spirits and machinery, is subject to forfeiture, and has been reported to Supervisor DUTCHER and the District-Attorney therefor. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the officers engaged in ferreting out and discovering this well-devised and complete scheme for defrauding the revenue, and which it seems could not have been carried on thus successfully without the guilty knowledge of some of the officers in the immediate charge of the distillery. The capacity of this distillery was thirty barrels per day. To what amount it has defrauded the Government it is impossible to say, but the facts show that the dishonest distiller is still able to elude the most careful checks that have yet been devised, and that something more is necessary to protect the revenue and enable men to pursue a legitimate business in the manufacture of whisky.

MORE SEIZURES.

The United States Marshal has seized the large distillery of A. B. KAPPERS, in Thirty-seventh-street, near the Ninth-avenue, for alleged frauds on the Internal Revenue. The distillery contains three stills and a large quantity of whisky.

The compounding-house of A. FREUDENBERG, within a few doors of the above distillery, has also been seized for complicity in these alleged frauds.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad's Purchase of Real Estate.

This Railroad Company has invested $400,000 in the vacant lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, partly with a view to the possible future need of a passenger depot in that part of the City, and partly in view of the present need of a car-house. The land will probably be put to some use this Summer, but the building of a depot is very uncertain, especially as it is not improbable that a bill forbidding the use of steam below Harlem River may be passed in a year or two, and it is not desirable to have the steam limit, as it is now, the half-way place between the New-York depot and that in New-Haven.

Dinner to Senator Casserly.

A number of gentlemen of this City, mainly of those who were acquainted with Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY, now United States Senator from California, during his residence in this City, have tendered him the compliment of a public dinner. He accepts it in the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: I am more than gratified by your letter inviting me to meet you and others of my old New-York friends at dinner, to renew what you are kind enough to term "pleasant associations of former years."

Among the many names on your letter, I recognize with grateful emotions, those who were in this City the playmates of my boyhood—the associates of my early manhood—and the distinguished friends whose maturer counsels guided me, while their example and encouragement cheered me in the battle of life.

After an absence which placed the continent between us for so long a period it is, to me, an unspeakable pleasure to know that neither time, nor distance, nor even the engrossing occupations which, amid the rivalries of this great City, have led all of you, I hope, to success, as they have certainly won for many of you eminent distinction, have had power to change the hearts of my friends; and that they are here to-day to welcome me with a grasp as warm and feelings as true as when, nearly twenty years ago, they gave me a last good-by on my way to cast my lot with Californians in California.

I thank you for your invitation, and for the terms in which it is expressed.

I accept it in the spirit which prompted it—as due to your friendship rather than to any peculiar merits mine. I beg leave to suggest, as the day for your dinner, the 8th of February, and am, very sincerely, your friend,

E. CASSERLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

Street Cleaning.

The Street-cleaning Commission met at the Mayor's Office at 1 P. M. yesterday. Mr. LINCOLN, President of the Board of Health, who, at the last meeting of the Commission, was requested to investigate and report whether Broadway was so weather-bound from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 that it was impossible to clean the streets, reported that it was. The Board thereupon, in accordance with the contract with Judge WHITING, voted unanimously to pay him the stipulated price for that term. On the question with regard to the propriety of paying him for the rest of the month, the Mayor said that his own observations convinced him that the streets had not been so covered with ice and snow during this latter period as to make it impossible to clean them. The other members all voted in favor of paying the contractor, and so the measure was carried. Judge WHITING says that he does not claim that, from Jan. 15 to Jan. 1, the streets could not be cleaned, but that in point of fact they were cleaned.

A New Anchor.

Mr. FREDERICK WITTRAM has invented and patented a new style of anchor, which has some very evident points of superiority over those in common use, and bids fair in time very generally to supersede them. It has two flukes, on alternate sides of a square metallic bar, and falling into it instead of constantly projecting beyond it. When the anchor is dropped, that one of the flukes which is downward falls out and grapples the bottom to hold the ship. It is not easy to give any satisfactory idea of such an invention without at least a diagram to illustrate its peculiarities. It has been examined by competent judges and declared by them to have very great merit. We believe it has not yet been introduced into the market, but steps will at once be taken for its manufacture.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Republicans of Connecticut hold their State Convention in New-Haven to-day.

Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE says he never had a stamp-frank. Somebody has forged his frank.

Louisiana's total debt bearing interest is $9,340,800. The total interest due this year, with the debt past due, is $881,925 73.

Gen. GRANT is credited with saying that there is a constitutional requirement that will render it necessary for him to go to the Capitol to be sworn in, but he knows of none making it necessary for Mr. JOHNSON to go there to be mustered out.

Five hundred laborers employed by the contractor on the Genesee Valley Canal struck on Monday morning. They have been receiving nine shillings per day, and demand twelve.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of the hermit, ROBERT M. PRAY, in Austinburg township, Ohio.

A Buffalo paper, a few days ago, painted a stupid hoax, to the effect that a dead body had been mysteriously received at an express office in that city. The statement caused a citizen of Cleveland to make a journey to Buffalo, thinking the body might possibly be that of his wife, which was recently stolen from a cemetery.

A new theatre is to be built in Baltimore, and the people of Milwaukee, Wis., are wondering why some one does not build one there. Baltimore now has one; Milwaukee none.

The Boston *Traveller* speaks dolefully of the spread of infidelity in the large towns and cities of Massachusetts.

Eighty thousand tons of ice have been stored at Gardiner, Me., for shipment.

The Grand Jury indicted EDWARD O'BALDWIN, at Salem, Mass., on Monday, for engaging in a prize fight with JOSEPH WORMALD, at Lynnfield, on the 19th of October last. He pleaded not guilty, and will be tried next week.

Mr. HENRY C. DORSEY, of Pawtucket, R. I., celebrated his forty-fifth birthday on Sunday by providing dinners of turkey, &c., for all the convicts in the prisons of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and in the Penitentiary at Albany.

A Southern paper says BRECKINRIDGE's old body servant TOM, whose fidelity to the rebel faith he so highly extolled, is hand and glove with the Loyal Leaguers, and as bad as the worst of them.

The recent lynching of two men has put a stop to the operations of the gang of thieves on the line of railroad between Jackson and Humboldt, Tenn.

Five days' imprisonment in jail has been thought sufficient punishment for a man in Exeter, N. H., who lifted his children by the hair, and tore a portion of his wife's scalp off. Possibly it was not "their own" hair.

MARTIN HALEY, of Albany, indicted for obstructing the mail by knocking down a letter-carrier, has been acquitted in the United States District Court, the Judge deciding that a letter-carrier is not a mail-carrier.

A motion has been made for a new trial in the case of JACOB SHOPPERT, convicted at Franklin, Penn., of being an accessory in the Bennehoff robbery.

A bold thief walked behind the counter of the Boylston Bank, Boston, on Monday afternoon, while the cashier's attention was diverted, took a $1,000 five-twenty bond from a desk in the latter's department, and made his escape through the store below.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have retired ISAAC DRIPPS, their master mechanic, on full salary for life, for faithful services during the past ten years, and the employes have given him a $650 gold watch and chain and a $1,000 five-twenty bond.

Mrs. TWITCHELL's furniture was sold at auction in Philadelphia, yesterday. Most of it was new, and the competition was lively, and good prices were realized.

A Mr. ANDREWS has sued Senator-elect THURMAN in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, for $20, promised, as is alleged, for certain electioneering services.

The Phenix Insurance Company.

The assets of this Company are more than a million and a half. They have just disbursed their semi-annual dividend of five per cent. to their stockholders, and their income last year was almost equal to their capital and accumulation. They indemnified their insurers their losses, amounting to $888,000, and their gross receipts of premiums since their incorporation in '53 exceed *nine millions*.

Both a Fire and Marine Company, their navigation risks slightly o'erbalance those of the destroying elements. They have handed to their shareholders nearly three-quarters of a million, and have liquidated the claims of their patrons beyond *five millions and a half*.

This sterling corporation have recently removed to their commanding office, on Broadway and Cortlandt-street, and they have branches in all the leading cities of the Union. Their statement in the disastrous period of '66 was a credit to the management, and carried with it conviction of stability.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of convenient and economical size for use. [illegible]

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

WEBSTER—HERBERT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, DANIEL WEBSTER to ROSA A. HERBERT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARBE.—At Charleston, S. C., on Monday, Feb. 1, of typhoid fever, ELIE L., eldest son of Sophie V. and the late Louis Pierre Barbe, in the 23d year of his age.

CASSIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, GEORGE B. CASSIN, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GARDNER.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 31, JOHN F. GARDNER, aged 60 years, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of St. James' Lutheran Church are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Hickory-st., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

GILES.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 1, after a sickness of five days only, LIZZIE MAJOR, daughter of Capt. A. W. and Lizzie Giles, aged 4 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEBBERD.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 31, ELIZA, wife of William W. Hebberd, and only daughter of Mrs. Virginia A. Armstrong, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

KIMBALL.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 31, MAXWELL THURBER, infant son of Daniel A. and Eleanor T. Kimball, aged 11 months and 5 days.

LANE.—At Peekskill, on Monday, Feb. 1, ROBERT LANE, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and those of his son, P. Van Zandt Lane, and of his son-in-law, A. V. W. Van Vechten, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 2 P. M., from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANCES E., youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. Lawrence.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, Mrs. REBECCA R. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Frederick Lockwood.

Her relatives and friends and the friends of her brother-in-law, Roe Lockwood, are invited to attend her funeral services at the house of Mr. Hopper, her late residence, Lafayette-av., a short distance from Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LENTILHON.—On Monday, Feb. 1, in the 56th year of her age, EMILY L., wife of Eugene Lentilhon, and daughter of the late Gamaliel Smith.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Irving-place.

MILLS.—At Pompton, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 31, HENRY MILLS, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, from the chapel on Prospect-st., Jamaica, L. I.

STRONG.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 1, THEODORE STRONG, LL. D., in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

THORP.—At his residence, Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 1, HENRY S. THORP, aged 72 years, formerly a merchant of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2½ P. M. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 11½ A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

WARNOCK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM WARNOCK, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of 8th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.

WALSH.—On Monday, Feb. 1, JOHN WALSH, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Baptist Church, corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av., to-day at 1½ o'clock.

WINES.—On Monday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M., at Springfield, Ill., of pneumonia, after an illness of 12 days, HOWARD KIMBROUGH, only son of Rev. Fred. H. and Mrs. Mary F. Wines, aged 3 years and 9 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE
OF
SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE
LOTS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible],
Lying between the
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

Three Lots on 87th-st., between [illegible] avs.
Eight Lots on 88th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Twenty-four Lots on the block bounded by 88th and 89th sts., 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard.
Eighteen Lots on the block immediately north of the last-named block.
Four Lots on 77th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
For maps and further particulars,
Apply to the Auctioneers.

FURNITURE
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
At F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
BETWEEN BOWERY AND SECOND-AV.
RETAILING AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, [illegible] inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 32 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE [illegible] Dr. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 1,330 Broadway, near 34th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WHERE TO EMIGRATE, AND WHY."
Contains beautiful engravings and nineteen colored maps, including a map of the United States. Every man should have it who wants to keep posted. It is new, full of interest and thoroughly reliable.
It describes every Southern and Western State and Territory, even to Alaska. It tells you about the climate, soil, productions, minerals, schools, quality and price of farm lands; public lands, where they are and how to get them; cost of living and wages everywhere; the Pacific Railroad, &c., &c. 590 pages octavo, price $3. A beautiful volume, and sells rapidly. [illegible] agents wanted. Exclusive territory and liberal commissions given. Address FREDK. B. GODDARD, Publisher, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

GEMS OF LA PERICHOLE, POT-pourri [illegible] DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1869, at 8 o'clock. [illegible], Chairman.
GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.
[illegible] }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111[illegible]	111[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	112	112[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	108[illegible]	109[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	109[illegible]	109[illegible]	10-40 Regist'd	102[illegible]	102[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	103[illegible]	103[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	109[illegible]	109[illegible]	Gold	135[illegible]	135[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	110[illegible]	110[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101[illegible]	101[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108[illegible]	108[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME CO., NOS. 175, 177 AND 179 HESTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY:

Capital, $200,000, all paid in.	
Machinery	$107,137 27
Bills receivable	4,006 47
Book accounts	29,621 17
Assets—Merchandise manufactured and in process of manufacture and other property	99,245 76
Cash on hand	6,340 53
Total	$246,350 20
Capital stock	$200,000 00
Bills payable	22,919 24
Book accounts	9,662 07
Total	$232,581 31

A. STEWART BLACK, President.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 2d day of February, 1869. GEO. B. RHOADS, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy. Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868. By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier. This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer books of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 26 Exchange-place. The conversion of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the general office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES F. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana Past Due Coupons; also, Memphis and Charleston Stock, Wilmington and Manchester First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage Bonds, Past Due Wilmington City Bonds, Norfolk City 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock, and Charleston 6 per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 25 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash Dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stock holders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 3 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES H. MCKINLEY, Transfer Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS and Essex second mortgage bonds will be paid on 1st February prox., at this office. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

$15,000 TO $20,000 CAPITAL wanted by a party having had over fifteen years' experience in the wholesale watch, jewelry and fancy goods business; can command a large trade. Address S., Box 1,384 New-York Post Office.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by [illegible] SKAATS & BRO., No. 12 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 31 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILroad Stock.—A small amount for sale by W. H. WHITTINGHAM, No. 48 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St. CORNER of CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000.

LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY ON THE COMPANY, including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 108 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are *now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid, and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From satisfactory proofs received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment,—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held, on [illegible] upon the payment of $[illegible] on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $[illegible] whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining [illegible] per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments. Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869	275,[illegible]
ASSETS	$775,[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 29, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 15th inst. WASHINGTON POST, JR., Acting Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED? OFFICE OF THE BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 CHATHAM-SQUARE. 29TH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed. W. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $3,[illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 48. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BUSINESS AND CAPITALISTS.—Brick machine for fine pressed brick; will make 15,000 daily; patent right for sale; $40,000 and responsible parties required. C. B. HOWE, No. 2 Dey-st., Room No. 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,[illegible], for $10,000 United States 5-20 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on the back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, FEB. 1, IN GOING from No. 200 Madison-av. to No. 132 5th-av., through 36th-st., a GOLD BALL EAR-RING. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the above to No. 200 Madison-av., or No. 39 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. F., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A YOUNG beginner on the piano. Address, stating terms, &c., B. J. J., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF

32 MAGNIFICENT LOTS

On Madison-avenue, Fourth-avenue, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets.

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will Sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 O'Clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,

MADISON-AV.—Eight lots, forming the entire front of the block on Madison-av., the lot on the corner of 74th-st. being 25.5 feet by 100; the lot corner of 75th-st., 25.5 feet by 100, and the other six lots each 25 feet by 100. 74TH-ST.—Twelve lots on the north side of 74th-st., extending to 4th-av., each 16.8 feet by 102.2. 75TH-ST.—Twelve lots on the south side of 75th-st., adjoining the last described in the rear, and all of the same dimensions as the lots on 74th-st.

The whole plot presents one of the best opportunities for purchasers desiring to make investments in fine lots near the Central Park which can occur again at auction. 74th and 75th sts. open on Central Park toward its superb lake; they are beautiful streets, sewered.

The title is perfect. The terms of the sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS,

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. THURSDAY, FEB. 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court,) THE VALUABLE PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURG, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY. The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot, a large stone mill, about [illegible] feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a [illegible] horse-power steam-engine, [illegible] paper machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper; also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water-power, water-wheels, flume, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, store-house, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c. For particulars, and for terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver, Room No. 32 City Hall, or RANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28, 1869. The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a PROPELLER of 241 [illegible] tons; length 135 feet; breadth [illegible] feet; depth of hold [illegible] feet; draft, light [illegible] feet, loaded [illegible] feet. She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine ([illegible] inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler. The hull is of iron covered with 2½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $[illegible]. All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for causes deemed sufficient by the undersigned. The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders. Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale. STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, CEDAR AND WEST 14TH STS., by order of the heirs to close the estate of HERMAN BRUEN, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs to close the estate of Herman Bruen, deceased: MAIDEN-LANE.—The lot of land, with the brick building thereon, No. 38 Maiden-lane, long known as "Clarke & Brown's Coffee-house;" lot 27 feet 3 inches front, 28 feet [illegible] inches rear, [illegible] feet on westerly side, and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on easterly side. CEDAR-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick store thereon, No. 12 Cedar-st., in the rear of the above; lot 27 feet 3½ inches front, 28 feet 10 inches rear, 59 feet 7¾ inches on westerly side, and 70 feet 5 inches on easterly side. WEST 14TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 244 West 14th-st. (old No. 164,) on south side, 425 feet west of 7th-av.; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, or of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 52 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 127 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps; black walnut, Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood buffet, centre tables, rosewood etegere; bronzes, ormolu mantel clocks, mantel mirrors, lace curtains, linen shades, oak hall-stand and chairs, black walnut bedstead, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, rockers, lounges, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 4 o'clock.—Private library of scientific and miscellaneous books, comprising many valuable astronomical and mathematical works of European, English and American authors. Also many good books in general literature.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River: 2,751 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 1,519 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo brig *Sandy Hook*, from Palermo.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855. Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERmediate examination of the undergraduate classes of the Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will be continued through the week, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The Trustees and Alumni of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of students and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President. PRESIDENT'S ROOM, Feb. 1, 1869.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 176th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEBOYT, No. 818 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. [illegible] John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Spring session of 10 weeks begins Feb. 15.—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat, gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS., TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the HARSEN ESTATE, is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBT. L. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 226, 228, 230 AND 232 ELIZABETH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. ELIZABETH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 226, 228, 230 and 232 Elizabeth-st., on the east side, between Prince and Houston sts., and in rear of the Bowery property, being 28 feet front, 97.5 rear by 91.7 north side. Possession May 1, 1869. The buildings belong to the tenant, and are not sold with the property. The title is one of the best, having been in the family 70 years. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall Salesroom and Art Galleries, Astor place.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock.—Private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising, comprising a very choice and select collection of theological works, best English editions. Also, many valuable miscellaneous books, among which may be mentioned Appleton's Encyclopædia, 16 volumes; [illegible] of the Fathers, 24 volumes, 8vo., cloth; Parker Society Publications, [illegible] volumes, 8vo., cloth; Hengstenberg's Christology, 4 vols., 8vo., cloth; National Portrait Gallery, 4 volumes, morocco, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS., AND MAIDEN-LANE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased: Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 45 feet front, 50 feet rear, by 200 feet deep. Broad-st., Nos. 58, 60 and 62, through to 56 New-st. Maiden-lane, No. 46, through to No. 27 Liberty-st. Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st. For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., will SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, direct from the manufacturers, comprising MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.—Valuable plot of ground, with front and rear buildings, with 5-story mill, together with 2 boilers, steam engine, 2 Burr mills, 2 elevators, pulleys, shafting, &c.; plot 91 feet 9 inches on Avenue C and 38 feet on 13th-st. Possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Bookcases, desks, glassware, cutlery, &c. On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 181 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 15. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 138 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—Spring Term opens Feb. 22; circulars at Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., of Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 1. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHING FRENCH to some ladies in the City, wishes to get two more pupils for conversation specially. Apply to M. R., No. 128 West 12th-st.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR SMALL Boys, Flushing, L. I., under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and mending, $150. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and bedding, $150. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMInary, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded. Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1869. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office on the 28th day of January, 1869, it was *Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no petroleum oil, kerosene oil, or other liquid, having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid for lamps or in any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use or be used as a burning fluid for any such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; and

2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until the 8th inst. for the following supplies of the *very best quality*, to be delivered *free of expense*, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. 82,[illegible] lbs. 7/8, 2,[illegible] lbs. Thimble, 1,[illegible] lbs. Hoop, 167,[illegible] lbs. Round, 12,[illegible] lbs. Square, 4,[illegible] lbs. best charcoal flange, and 5,027 lbs. Plate Iron, [illegible] feet Lap-welded Boiler Tubes, 17,[illegible] lbs. Iron Cut and 1,764 lbs. Finishing Nails, 70 lbs. Blue and 11 lbs. Gimp Tacks; all the above of *assorted sizes*—to be of the best quality American refined iron, of which the Commander of the Yard must be furnished with satisfactory evidence; the iron to be true to the given sizes, neither red nor cold short; to bear a tensile strain of 60,000 lbs. per square inch of section, free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects; the ends to be cut off square to sound iron, and the plate iron to stand flanging; 22,000 lbs. Iron Spikes (*assorted sizes*) best American refined iron, to be hand-made; the round heads to be flat, and not less in thickness than 2-3ds the size of the Iron Spike, and in diameter twice the thickness of the Iron Spike, to be well pointed; [illegible] Ship Augers *without* end [illegible] screws, (*assorted sizes,*) L'Hommedieu's; [illegible] Bitts, (*assorted,*) Cook's; [illegible] narrow Axes, handled; [illegible] dowel Bitts, (*assorted;*) [illegible] Cutters, [illegible] *Stewart's* Planer, [illegible] Cutters, [illegible]; 1 Steam Gauge, 80 lbs. to the square inch, per sample; 1 set Plane Irons, *Wright & Smith's Moulding Machine*; 1 set Plane Irons, *Ball & Williams' Planing Machine*; 6 Circular Saws, (assorted;) 18 Cross Cut and 4 Pitsock Saws, (*Cast Steel;*) 11 Hand Hack Saws, (*Cast Steel;*) "*Stubbs*" [illegible] Jig Saws, (assorted;) 4 Mill Saws, [illegible]; 4 Wire Gauge; 4 Tube Scrapers, for Boilers; 32 Shovels and Scoop Shovels, (*Cast Steel;*) 1 Grindstone, 6 feet diameter, 8 inches thick, (*Nova Scotia;*) 9 parallel Vices, Cast Iron, Steel Faces, (assorted numbers;) *Stephens'* Washita Whetstones, dressed, 1 B. each, and 1 Monkey Wrenches, 12 and 8 inches long, *Coe's* bright; all articles to be of the best quality and free from all defects.

Samples will be shown and further information furnished by *Naval Constructor E. F. Delano*, at the Navy Yard; all the above articles to supply deficiencies under the contracts of JOSEPH LOW for Classes Nos. 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 51 and 53, dated July 8, 1868.

8,000 lbs. White Lead, and 1,500 lbs. White Zinc in oil (50 and 50-lb. Kegs,)

2,500 lbs. Lamp Black.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING. 250 lbs. pure Beeswax.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award *each article or item separately*, as may be most to its interest. Satisfactory security required for the prompt and faithful delivery (*within twenty days*) of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope and *not made* in all respects to conform with this advertisement and *blank forms furnished*, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Erie Rail Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation of culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about 9½ miles.

The maps, profile plans and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President, H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STRONG and SILAS M. HIBBARD, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly partners in the firm name of Strong & Hibbard, in New-York City, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, bankrupt.—No. 1,878.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry D. Oliphant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869. j27-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,845.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie, in the County of Schoharie and State of New-York; George Goodyear, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey; George G. Goodyear, whose residence is unknown, and Harvey Durand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein, have carried on business as copartners under the firm name of Goodyear Brothers & Durand, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Charles Goodyear and George Goodyear by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, JOHN H. STOUT, Assignees. f3-law3wW*

NO. 1,008.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. TUBBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Tubby, of the town of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, Kingston, N. Y. f3-law3wW

NO. 1,997.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL B. STOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel B. Stow, of the town of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, Kingston, N. Y. f3-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. LEEDS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. BOWEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly copartner with Lucas S. Nicholas and Herman Stanken, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—No. 1,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869. ja20-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX BLANCK, DAVID BLANK and EMIL BLANK, bankrupts.—No. 1,489.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Max Blanck and Emil Blank, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869. ja20-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NAPOLEON LE BRUN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Napoleon Le Brun, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja27-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TITUS MERRITT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Titus Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja20-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. MILLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham B. Miller, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, Assignee. ja27-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja27-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. TILL and CHARLES B. KNEVALS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles G. Till, of Morristown, State of New-Jersey, and Charles B. Knevals, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869. EDWARD WESTON, No. 44 Broad-st., New-York City, Assignee.

NO. 1,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of appointment as assignees of Christopher O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869. WM. E. BROCKWAY, No. 232 East 11th-st., HENRY B. BREWSTER, No. 166 Fulton-st., Assignees. f3-law3wW*

NO. 1,964.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph B. Leggett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869. J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, ja20-law3wW* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,118.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON DAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Day, of the town of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,119.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. DEYO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph H. Deyo, of the town of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,120.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. WALKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Walker, of the village of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,121.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS DEPUY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Depuy, of the village of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,117.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. VAN ETTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Van Etten, of the village of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,115.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN SCHUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Schuster, of Ellenville, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,116.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH C. DU BOIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah C. Du Bois, of Highland, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. DEMAREST, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and GEORGE A. MIDDLETON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TRUMAN MERRIFIELD, of Oyster Bay, in the County of Queens and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK A. WHEELER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Van Vleck, Wheeler & Marie, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JONATHAN L. GODLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS ELSON and LOUIS C. ELSON, copartners, of Salem, in the County of Salem and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 North 3d-st., in the City of Camden, N. J., before Charles P. Stratton, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated Jan. 20, 1869. W. BUDD DEACON, United States Marshal, as Messenger. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HIMROD, of the township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 26 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger District of New-Jersey. J. DIXON, Jr., Attorney. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and CHARLES E. SERGEANT, who was of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WOLF BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, Jr., of the village of Washington, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 26 Albany-street, New-Brunswick, N. J., before John C. Elmendorf, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 20, 1869. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Erastus H. Crittenden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869. f3-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN A. J. LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. CHAS. H. MUNDY, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. f3-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GERARD WILLIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Gerard Willis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869. f3-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,931.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD E. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward E. Sherman, of New-Baltimore, Greene County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

NO. 2,122.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FORDYCE H. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Fordyce H. Anderson, of the village of Kingston, Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. JACOB H. DU BOIS, Assignee, f3-law3wW Kingston, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE..........Duchesne....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALIAN....Feb. 3 | CUBA..........Feb. 24
RUSSIA..........Feb. 10 | JAVA..........Mar. 3
CHINA...........Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 6 | IOWA..........Feb. 27
EUROPA.........Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
INDIA..........Feb. 20 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN..........Feb. 3 at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA..........Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)........Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO............March 3, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, at WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA..........Feb. 4 | SIBERIA..........Feb. 18
MALTA.............Feb. 11 | ALEPPO...........Feb. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month from Panama about the 24th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the [illegible] of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 57 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco; First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 9—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR **GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.**

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship TYBEE, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails. The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. F. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows..........Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows..........Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows..........Feb. 27.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Feb. 18.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. H. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 17 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN WITH TWO CHILDREN desires to take a suite of apartments with a private family, upon liberal terms; location above 14th-st.; giving and requiring reference. Address Box No. 1,122 Post Office, with particulars.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family in Newark. For terms apply to THOMAS RUSSELL, No. 66 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 188 Greenwich-st.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; one door below 30th-st.

NO. 54 WEST 33D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, parlor and hall, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 117 East 17th-st.

VERY ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, in 5th-av., one block from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address ROOMS, Post Office Box No. 1,807.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor, with board, with two large closets, at No. 18 West 25th-st.; will be vacated on Thursday, Feb. 4.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN a Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Address R., Box No. 185 Times Office.

NO. 34 WEST 40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—First-class rooms on second and third floors, with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms at No. 29 West 26th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—A FURNISHED floor to let, with private table; also single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FRONT room and bedroom on second, and back room on third floor, with good board.

NO. 217 WEST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board. Apply to U. C., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 12 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $55 in currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M. Express, River Head; 3 P. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 4:30 P. M. Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:45 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 5:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Genl Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $15, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20 to $30 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 136 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES.—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER marble works, No. 22 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. VELOCIPEDES. SLEIGHS.

ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS. Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

A BARGAIN.—THREE CANADIAN PONIES, sound and kind, 14½ hands, from 6 to 8 years; two wagons, good as new, one with top; two sets of harness; sold cheap. Apply at No. 65 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

A NICE, HANDY, PRIVATE FAMILY coach, very cheap; must be sold. At stables, 44th-st. and 5th-av. Price $250.

A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-COLORED horse, 6 years old, for sale. Inquire at JOHN GREER'S, No. 333 3d-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG horses, from 4 to 8 years old; child or lady may ride or drive them; they will show for themselves. Apply corner of 73d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, 15 HANDS high, sound and kind, 6 years old; suitable for cart or truck. Inquire at No. 217 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!

TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 300 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing fifty acres and upward, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—Seven minutes from the Central Railroad station; commutation to New-York, $50 per year; house nearly new and in good order; ten rooms, garret and cellar; three full lots, 25x100, good well and cistern; five varieties of grapes in full bearing; pear and cherry trees; in all respects a desirable residence. Price $7,000, $2,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Address H., Post Office Box 3,404, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 1,308 New-York City Post Office.

POSITIVE SALE—AT COMAC, LONG Island, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, 360 acres, divided into two farms, in Smithtown, four miles from Northport Railroad depot, two hours from New-York. Fair proportions of timber and arable land, large outbuildings, well, cisterns, orchards, small fruits; soil fertile, location healthy and desirable, roads fine; near churches, schools, &c. For particulars, see handbills, or inquire of S. S. KISSAM, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or of CHAS. A. FLOYD, Referee, Comac, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR sale, 72 acres, with neat buildings, fine orchard, &c., at Goshen; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT Orange, N. J. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 25 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE Boulevard and 156th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NOS. 292 AND 294 Broome-st., northwest corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. DICKINSON & CARKER, No. 36 Wall-st., basement.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 50x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, AT LOW PRICE of $7,000, pleasantly located four-story English basement brick house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE BOWERY property, well located; lot 25x97 feet; brick building covering lot. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Thompson and Laurens sts., eligibly located for investment. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 42 LAURENS-ST.; LOT 25X 100, with two buildings. Apply to WHITEHEAD & VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high basement dwelling, No. 23 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 20x50, with extension 10x15, lot 20x104. Excellent order, with all modern improvements and many conveniences not usually found. The extension is particularly well adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permit to inspect, apply to the owner, E. P. DURKEE, No. 135 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 35, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st., to Cortlandt-alley,
28 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
29 feet 5¼ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 30 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR **Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,** IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 53, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 33, 39, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 33 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 43 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 12 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF **EDWARD MATTHEWS,** No. 6 BROAD-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN-ST.—To lease, the property known as No. 192 Broadway, and Nos. 9, 11 and 13 John-st., for a term of 21 years from 1st day of May next, with covenants for two renewals. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 8, in No. 192 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A REAR OFFICE on first floor in Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Address, stating business, (not real estate,) Box No. 231 Post Office.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID STORES AT Nos. 477 and 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; can be made to communicate if desired. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 427 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND on 6th-av., including a corner suitable for a hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—HOUSE AND FULL LOT FOR sale, two-story attic and basement, on 117th-st., second house west of 1st-av. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FAIR PRICE WILL be paid for a good three or four story house, furnished or unfurnished, between 14th and 56th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, stating location and [illegible], Box No. 231 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Business Manager.....Mr. J. JEFFERY MCDONOUGH
Treasurer.........................Mr. J. S. BOOTH
Stage Manager.......................Mr. MARK SMITH
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER

MR. EDWIN BOOTH respectfully announces that his theatre will open on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 3, with Shakespeare's tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.

Introducing Miss MARY McVICKER As JULIET. Miss FANNY MORANT As THE NURSE. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS As MERCUTIO. Mr. MARK SMITH As FRIAR LAWRENCE. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH As ROMEO.

WITH A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

The tragedy will be produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE, and with the following

CAST:

Escalus, Prince of Verona..........Mr. Augustus Pitou
Paris, a young nobleman, kinsman to the Prince..........Mr. Frank Monroe
Montague, Capulet, { Heads of two houses at variance with each other. } Mr. T. J. Hind / Mr. A. W. Fenno
An Old Man, of the Capulet family..........Mr. W. C. Drummond
Romeo, son to Montague..........Mr. Edwin Booth
Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince and friend to Romeo..........Mr. Edwin Adams
Benvolio, nephew to Montague and friend to Romeo..........Mr. Charles Norris
Tybalt, nephew to Lady Capulet..Mr. Harry Langdon
Friar Lawrence, a Franciscan..........Mr. Mark Smith
Friar John, of the same Order..........Mr. J. P. Deuel
Balthasar, servant to Romeo..........Mr. G. A. Vinton
Peter..........Mr. Charles Peters
Sampson, Gregory, { Servants to Capulet. } Mr. Jno. Chatterson / Mr. Nelson Decker
Abraham, servant to Montague..........Mr. Henry Logan
An Apothecary..........Mr. Hector Mackay
First Musician..........Mr. W. H. Windle
Second Musician..........Mr. J. F. LaSalle
Third Musician..........Mr. Chas. Findley
Page to Paris..........Master Wm. Horne
Page to Romeo..........Master Eli McCormick
Page to Tybalt..........Master Wm. Bitzmann
Lady Capulet..........Miss E. V. Prendfoot
Juliet, daughter to Capulet..........Miss Mary McVicker
Nurse to Juliet..........Miss Fanny Morant
Kinsfolk of both houses, Maskers, Guards, Watchmen and attendants.

SCENE—VERONA: MANTUA.

New and appropriate music composed expressly for the Tragedy, by..........Mr. Edwd. Mollenhauer

The supervision of the building, decorations, and appointments of this Theatre, have been under the control of the following-named gentlemen:

Architects..........Messrs. Renwick & Sands
Superintendent of Construction..........Mr. John A. Robertson
Mason Work..........Mr. Jerh. T. Smith
Granite Front..........Messrs. Runels, Clough & Co
Roofing..........Messrs. Geo. Fischer & Bro
Plastering..........Mr. Cornelius Doyle
Iron Work.....Messrs. Geo. R. Jackson, Burnett & Co
Doors and Windows..........Messrs. Smith & True
Decorations in Fresco, Italian Marble Cement, Mosaic flooring, and designing of Chandeliers..........Mr. G. G. Garibaldi
Chairs..........Messrs. Jas. L. Jackson & Bro
Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers..........Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co
Plumbing..........Messrs. McKenzie, Clan Ranald & Co
Steam Heating..........Messrs. Geo. H. Kitchen & Co
Stage and Machinery..........Mr. Smith Tuthill
Scenery..........Messrs. Witham & Hillyard
Costumes..........Mr. Thos. Joyce
Furniture and Appointments..........Mr. J. P. Deuel
Art Dept..........Mr. Russell Smith
Upholstery..........Messrs. A. L. Thorp & Co
Wilson's Patent Electric Light, furnished by..........Mr. Abram L. Bogart
Gas Department..........Mr. Michael Caffrey

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

The BOX SHEET, for the present, is open at the DRUG STORE of Mr. Samuel Marsh, under the ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, NO. 941 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
Doors open 7¼—Begins PRECISELY AT 8.
Engagement of the celebrated LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, Consisting of LYDIA THOMPSON, LISA WEBER, PAULINE MARKHAM, EMMA GRATTAN, (first appearance,) HARRY BECKETT, J. W. HILL, MICHAEL CONNELLY..........Musical Conductor

And the following artists in addition: Misses Bell Land, Lizzie Kelsey, Byron, Schroeder, Forrest, Geddes, the Lascelle Sisters, G. F. Ketchum, (first appearance,) J. Bruton, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1869, EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, will be presented, after A PREPARATION OF THREE MONTHS, AND AT A COST OF $3,000 DOLLARS, The Gorgeous Oriental Fairy Spectacular Burlesque, written by Henry B. Farnie, entitled the FORTY THIEVES; OR, "STRIKING OIL" IN "FAMILY JARS." THE SCENERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, MASKS, JEWELS, ARMORS, &c., ENTIRELY NEW. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reads for the Association TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Tickets free to members. Apply at the Rooms, No. 161 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., FROM THE 1ST of April, at a moderate rent, a large concrete house containing fifteen rooms, with about two acres of land, including garden, together with ice-house, &c., having stable accommodation for one or more horses; the house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view, three-quarters of a mile from station; very healthy location. Apply to FRANK R. VAN NEST, No. 77 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING house, located No. 43 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar; extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for business. Possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 63 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 63 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water in the house. For terms, &c., apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—ON MURRAY HILL, A LARGE brown-stone corner house, elegantly furnished throughout, at a reasonable rent. Apply to JAMES B. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 360 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HORACE W. PITKIN, PHILIP W. VERPLANCK, and AUGUSTUS THOMAS, under the firm name of PITKIN & CO., doing business in New-York and Philadelphia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, P. W. VERPLANCK having disposed of his interest to H. W. PITKIN and AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

(Signed,) H. W. PITKIN, P. W. VERPLANCK, AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, and will continue to do business under the title of PITKIN & CO., as heretofore.

(Signed,) H. W. PITKIN, AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

READ GORDON, Sr.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1869. W. H. DILWORTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of R. GORDON & CO. under the firm of GORDON & DILWORTH, No. 275 Greenwich-st.

W. H. DILWORTH,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1869. READ GORDON, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN and ROBERT H. JARMAN, under the firm name of TREDWELL & JARMANS, is dissolved by the death of Robert H. Jarman.

The undersigned will continue the clothing business at Nos. 118 and 120 Fulton-st., New-York, under the style of TREDWELL & JARMAN, and will settle all the business of the late firm.

ANSON TREDWELL,
ZADOK H. JARMAN.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1869.

NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 22 New-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1869.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, under the firm name of WILMERDING & HAMILTON.

CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of P. LANDECKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party will sign in liquidation.

P. LANDECKER,
S. A. GUTMANN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of MORRIS & BRAMAN, at No. 111 Broadway.

EDWARD L. MORRIS,
JOHN A. BRAMAN.

HENRY S. BROOKS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm, the name of which remains unchanged.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 467, 469 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1869. Nos. 116, 118 Cherry-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS day associated DANIEL S. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WELFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1869, will be presented that charming comedy of Shakespeare's, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FOLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

SCENERY.

ACT 1—Scene 1—Terrace before the Governor's Palace, with Distant View of the Town and Harbor of Messina. (H. Isherwood.)

ACT 2—Scene 1—Ball-room in the Palace. (G. Evans.) Scene 2—A Secluded Part of the Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.)

ACT 3—Scene 1—The Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—Anteroom in the Palace. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—A Street in Messina, Moonlight. (G. Evans.) Scene 4—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.)

ACT 4—Scene 1—Illuminated Chapel of the Sixteenth Century. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 2—Interior of the Prison at Messina. (Minard Lewis.)

ACT 5—Scene 1—Exterior of the Palace. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—Saloon and Ball-room. (G. Evans.)

NOTICE.

In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,

THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.

The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performance. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled "SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FLEUR DE THE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
FLEUR DE THE, FLEUR DE THE.
THIS WORK IS THE REIGNING SENSATION IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

Vast amounts of money, time and labor have been expended on FLEUR DE THE FOR COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE, WHICH ARE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, RICH IN MATERIAL and ARTISTIC IN DESIGN.

ACT 1—Franco-Chinese canteen in Pekin, with view of the bay and French man-of-war at anchor. Calyo.
ACT 2—Grand illuminated Chinese interior. Calyo.
ACT 3—A grandee's palace and pleasure garden in the Celestial Empire. Richly decorated pavilion, terraces, exotics, Chinese pagoda, &c., &c., by M. Froment.

THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS rich and recherche beyond description, by Saqui, of Paris. BALLET TROUPE, under the direction of M. Baptistin. MLLE. EDWIG SCHLAEGER. MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN. Mlles. Martinetti, Schell, Whiting and Whelpley.

CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere)....ROSE BELL
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle)..RIZARELLI
EUSTACHE PINSONNET..........CARIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin)..........BECKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)..........PETIT
CORBILLON, (Boatswain)..........CARIERE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KRU, (Officer)..........LEFEVRE
MIDSHIPMEN.

Gras dotted, Villiers, Gavroche, Rose, Touche a Tout, Brisé Vive la Joie, Rachel, Vas de Bon Cœur, Bretons, French soldiers and sailors, midshipmen, vivandieres, mandarins and ladies, Chinese slaves, firecaters, &c.

Act I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege.
Grand Oriental Ballet Divertissement.
Act III. THE FEAST OF THING.

French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Grand finale chain; Clicquot Champagne.

Family circle, 50 cents. After 9½, half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½. FLEUR DE THE MATINEE.

The work will be produced with the same grand effects of mise en scene, magnificent new scenery, gorgeous Chinese costumes, properties, illuminations, ballets as at the evening performances. Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Private boxes, four seats, $8; proscenium boxes, $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE BY THE MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 2 o'clock.

Standard Matinee Prices—Dress circle and parquette, adults, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents; which include all the curiosities of the museum.

Commodore Foote, Miss Nestele, host of human living phenomena, menagerie of wild animals, inexplicable sea monster, &c., &c. A new localization of the great success of the season, IXION, will be produced for the matinee performances, with an entirely new cast of characters, at an early day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, The great popular favorites, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the youthful and beautiful MISS ROSE MASSEY, the unequaled MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE, and full dramatic company, will appear in the new burlesque, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, preceded by the Arabic ballet of ALMIRA, presenting Mlle. MORLACCHI and her troupe of eight principal dancers.

Seats should be secured in advance.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS. DENSELY THRONGED EVERY EVENING. INTENSE DELIGHT AT THE PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE. LITTLE ALL RIGHT. LITTLE ALL RIGHT. LITTLE ALL RIGHT. THE WONDER OF CONTORTION AND EQUIPOISE.

MONSTER ADDITIONS to the STAR FEATURES of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, MLLE. CARLE, MONS. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, THE DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHARLES PARKER, PUNCH and JUDY, and a host of novelty. Grand Allegorical Scene. THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs $1 extra. MARKED CHANGE in all the PROGRAMMES on TUESDAY EVENING. GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON!

The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists, THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI, THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI, in their novel, startling and utterly unprecedented performance, entitled THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, received at every representation by overwhelming audiences with every demonstration of UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM! THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE, in a magnificent exposition of BRILLIANT, VARIED AND EXCITING EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC. SATURDAY, Feb. 6, Afternoon and Evening, LA PERICHOLE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING THIS EVENING. Choice seats still on hand—orchestra, balcony and dress circle—at Melville's, jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st. Prices low; we are not speculators.

PROF. H. A. LITTLE'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY CLASS IN ELOCUTION.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, (FORMERLY PIKE'S.) LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC. SATURDAY, Feb. 6—LA PERICHOLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY.—RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, OPENING NIGHTS INCLUDED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail jewelry store, stock and fixtures for sale on Broadway, below the Astor House, requiring a capital of $10,000 to $15,000. The silver and silver-plated ware, stock of watches, clocks, and a full assortment of jewelry, are offered to a purchaser, and a well-established and very profitable business now current at the store. Store to rent for a term of years to a purchaser of the stock at about $4,000 per annum. If the stock is not sold, the present proprietor would take a partner with $4,000 or $5,000 in cash, and divide the profits equally. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL health, the stock, fixtures and goodwill of a retail blank book, stationery and printing business downtown; established ten years and doing a profitable business; from $10,000 to $15,000 required. Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,434 Post Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TRANSFERRING Grain Elevator of the subscribers, as it now stands on their wharf at Troy, nearly new and first-class in every respect. SILLIMAN & CO., No. 46 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	DRY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	AND	MACY.
R. H.	FANCY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	[illegible]	MACY.
R. H.	POPULAR PRICES	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, (FORMERLY PIKE'S.)

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor

FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..........Director
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of

LA PERICHOLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of **LA PERICHOLE.**

IRMA, the Queen of Song.........as.....LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor..as..........PIQUILLO

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of **LA PERICHOLE.**

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of **LA PERICHOLE.**

Opera Bouffe, in three acts. To conclude with FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

LES DEUX AVENGLES.

Opera bouffe, in one act, by J. Offenbach.
GIRAFFIER..........M. LEDUC
PATACHON..........M. LAGRIFFOUL

FIRST BENEFIT OF MONS. AUJAC.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 6, **LAST PERICHOLE MATINEE.** SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF **LA PERICHOLE.**

Last appearance in New-York of MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC.

Seats for any of the above performances can be secured six days in advance at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In active preparation, and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,

ORPHEE AUX ENFER.

Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe, by J. Offenbach.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.
A. BIRGFELD..........Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

BARBE BLEUE.

MLLE. TOSTEE in her great role of BOULOTTE.

Sale of reserved seats of the Academy at the Box Office.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WHITE & SPENCER..........Lessees and Proprietors.
Manager..........Mr. WM. H. LINGARD.

DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO.

THE SCENERY, WARDROBE AND MUSIC PRONOUNCED MATCHLESS. THE BEST BURLESQUE EVER INTRODUCED. THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE the most beautiful piece of mechanism of its size ever shown on any stage. EVERYTHING SUPERB AND LOVELY, making the entertainment and the establishment unsurpassed in every way.

THE GREAT LINGARD will appear every evening, in conjunction with the piece, in his celebrated COMIC SKETCHES AND STATUES OF EMINENT MEN, &c.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured in advance.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
F. T. FREY, No. 59 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSON BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 686 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
F. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
E. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured of HANFT BROS., No. 686 Broadway. E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

ON EXHIBITION AT **WOOD'S ART GALLERY,** No. 639 Broadway, Stanley's great Painting, THE TRIAL OF RED JACKET. Admission 25 cents; season tickets $1.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—FRENCH and English words..........[illegible]
Spaniard and Captive Indian Maid—Perichole..........40c.
Perichole Waltz—"Three Cousins," "Merry Dames," &c..........50c.
Velocipede Galop—Illustrated title—Very brilliant..........50c.
Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA charge for Matinee, SATURDAY, Feb. 6. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—LA PERICHOLE.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS of six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A.—GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE City.—Superb 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte at half price; most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; finished in the most magnificent style; rich tone; must be seen to be described. At PATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Rooms, No. 400 4th-av., near 28th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at H. P. CUMMINGS' Wareroom, No. 5 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; easy way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 15 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR AN EPISCOPAL church in an adjoining city. Apply to M. T. BANTA, No. 41 Washington-st., before 11 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M. in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869, Consisting of TWENTY NIGHTS AND A GRAND BAL D'OPERA. OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

NOTICE.

Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS, AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK. These Opera Nights being each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY. Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the BAL D'OPERA, which will take place on EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:

Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $180 to $200.

Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $40.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION, and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket offices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½. THIS EVENING AT 8.
THOUSANDS HAVE CONFIRMED THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS of the SECOND VOLUME of HUMPTY DUMPTY. VOL. 2D ECLIPSING VOL. 1ST.
NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS, NEW MUSIC, NEW BALLETS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW CARICATURES. BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.

HUMPTY DUMPTY	afterwards CLOWN	GEO. L. FOX.

Pantaloon..........C. K. FOX
Harlequin..........FRANK LACY
Columbine..........MLLE. LAURENT

Mlle. RITASANGALI'S FASCINATING BALLET, Mons. COSTA'S FANCY DRESS BALLET. SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager..........Jas. Schonberg

SECOND WEEK. THE TWO NEW PIECES THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, AND THE DRAMATIC REVIEW, WITH NEW FEATURES, NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS, NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK: RAVINGMADRIGALS. VELOCIPEDEMENTIA. UPINABALOONATICS. CANCANIBBALISTICS. HUMPTUMPTYIDIOTICS. TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA....Mr. H. ECKHART.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents. Admission 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

LAST LA PERICHOLE MATINEE. SATURDAY, at 2, Feb. 6, GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

LAST SIX OWENS COMEDY NIGHTS, AND LAST OWENS COMEDY SATURDAY MATINEE. JOHN E. OWENS. JOHN E. OWENS. THIS EVENING, TWO GREAT CHARACTERS. THE VICTIMS. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....JOSHUA BUTTERBY. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE. WEDNESDAY, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. DELMON GRACE. SATURDAY, LAST OWENS MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Glorious success	McKEAN BUCHANAN.	The Plebeian Daughter Exciting.
Glorious success		The Plebeian Daughter Thrilling.
Glorious success and Crowded Houses.	VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.	The Plebeian Daughter Astonishing.

BOWERY THEATRE.

DEAD HEART, DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE; GREAT VARIETIES; SKELETON WITNESS; GIBBONS, THE ATHLETE; HIDE AND SEEK.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. J. MCCLOSKY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First appearance of Mr. NEIL BRYANT. Eighth and last week of ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.

JACK SHEPPARD	POMPEY'S	RIVAL
JOE BLUESKIN.	BLUNDERS	DARKEYS.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL,

AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.

THIS EVENING, AT STEINWAY HALL, BY PROF. COOKE, OF HARVARD COLLEGE, ON THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Doors open at 7½. Music by Geo. W. Morgan, at 7½. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL."

A paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the TIMES, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy, or 8d. a week, post free.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher on prepayment, at Printing House-square, London.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggist's No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 10 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. AND Mme. GRINDLE, having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantee relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies about to be confined. No. 8 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. ESTELL, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their $5 French Pills are certain.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Elixir. Recommended before marriage. Consultation free.

POWERFUL MEDICINE, SURE THING. Also, delicate diseases cured. Vigor restored. A dollar hepatector—Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble by Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe. Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician. No pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNRIVALED and scientific Medical Clairvoyant and Astrologist of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife, the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT trance and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. 264 West 39th-st., below 9th-av. Gents not admitted.

MADAM ROSA, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated. No. 54 West 33d-st., [illegible]

ALBANY.

The Rate of Interest—Mechanics' Liens—The Pilot Commissioners—Another Railroad Investigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

The time of the Senate has been chiefly occupied to-day in discussing the bill appropriating money for the repair of the Albany Basin, recently damaged by the freshet and reported to be in danger of destruction if not attended to.

TEN PER CENT.

Several new bills were introduced at the evening session yesterday, among them one by Senator TRAVER, amending the law regulating interest on money so as to allow the lender and borrower to fix the rate to suit themselves, provided that in no case shall it exceed ten per cent. per annum. When there is no stipulation between the parties, the legal interest is to remain at seven per cent., as now.

A CHECK ON SPORTSMEN.

Senator CAULDWELL introduced a bill to prevent any one but the owners or tenants of land from shooting wild birds or animals in Westchester County for five years. A penalty of $10 for each offence is imposed on violators of the law, and any one wandering about the fields of Westchester County with a gun in his hands is presumed to be guilty, unless he can prove to the contrary.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Senator FOLGER offered a bill amending the Mechanics' Lien law, so as to allow a builder to enter into a bond with sureties for the payment of all claims of mechanics, laborers or furnishers of material who have filed notice of lien, and upon the execution of such bond, the liens shall be discharged and the property freed from the incumbrance.

ISSUE OF CONVERTIBLE BONDS BY RAILROADS.

Judge CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, has introduced a bill into the Assembly to restrain the issue of convertible bonds by railroad companies, except by consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, the same as provided in the general railroad law for the increase of stock. This is considered the sequel to the railroad investigations ordered in both Houses, and will doubtless pass without opposition.

PROTECTION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

In the Assembly Mr. WOLTMAN, of New-York, introduced a bill for the protection of gas consumers. It provides that no gas company in the State shall hereafter demand a larger deposit from consumers as security for the payment of their bills than the following: $6 for three-light meters, $10 for five-light, $12 50 for fifteen-light, $15 for twenty-light, $25 for thirty-light, $35 for forty-light, and $50 for a meter supplying one hundred lights or over. The bill also requires the companies to pay compound interest on deposits.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. JACOBS, arising to a question of privilege, asked if the Pilot Commissioners had complied with his resolution asking for information relative to their receipts and expenditures since their organization. The Speaker said he had this morning received a letter from the Board, stating that the inquiry involved an examination of the accounts of the Board for sixteen years, and asking for time to respond to the resolution.

Mr. JACOBS said that the insulting letter of Mr. BLUNT, the President of the Board, published in the newspapers, would not deter him from prosecuting this investigation. He had good reason to believe that hundreds of thousands of dollars had come into the hands of the Commissioners since the organization of the Board, and that not a penny of this sum had ever been applied by them to the purposes designated by the act creating the Board. He moved that the Board have one week in which to furnish the information required by the resolutions. The motion was adopted.

ANOTHER RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BEMIS offered a resolution that a Special Committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject of the extra issue of stock by the Central and other railroads.

Mr. SELKREG moved an amendment that the inquiry extend to the question whether by the law as it now exists the Canal Commissioners were not required to take possession of these roads provided it should be found that they had violated their charters in the matter of issuing extra stock.

Judge CAMPBELL could not see the necessity of the investigation, inasmuch as the same thing was now being done by a Committee of the Senate.

Mr. SELKREG said the Senate Committee were not instructed to investigate the question as to the right of the Canal Commissioners to take possession of these railroads—a point which he considered very material in the investigation.

The resolution was finally amended by substituting the Standing Committee on Railroads instead of a Special Committee, and authorizing them to report in thirty days. As amended it was adopted unanimously. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—To prevent the willful and malicious setting on fire of parcels of wood or piles of lumber.

By Mr. THAYER—To enable the town of Salem, Washington County, to raise $5,000 toward erecting a new court-house. Also to amend the charter of the same village.

By Mr. PARKER—To permit the town of Waddington, St. Lawrence County, to aid in the construction of railroads.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To empower the Supervisors of Westchester County to return $1,000 each to WILLIAM WATSON and RICHARD M. HOE.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To provide for the election of Police Commissioners in the City of Syracuse, and establish a Police force therein.

By Mr. MURPHY—To provide for laying and opening a public highway in New-Utrecht, Kings County. Also to abandon the lands taken for park purposes between Stuyvesant and Reid avenues, and between Halsey and McDonough streets, Brooklyn. Also relative to the Wallabout improvements in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To authorize the removal of wall benches on section 10 of the Erie Canal.

By Mr. HALE—To provide that all banks, canal companies, railroad corporations and insurance companies shall, whenever any new stock is issued, publicly state that fact, and the consideration received therefor; such certificate to contain a clause that the stock can be transferred only on the books, and that it may be so transferred without the return of such certificate; also, to amend the sixth section of the code to provide that in an action against a foreign corporation, for the recovery of money claimed, the judgment rendered against such company, on default, shall not be binding on any property of, except such as may have been seized under attachment. Also, respecting the extension of the charters of the Commercial Mutual, the Atlantic Mutual and the Mutual Insurance Companies of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Yorkville Savings Bank; to enable the Board of Education of Syracuse to transfer certain funds to the school funds.

Mr. HUBBARD introduced a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to repeal the Civil Tenure law, which went on the table under the rule.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for raising moneys to improve highways in the town of Ellicott.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIGHE—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to highways.

By Mr. BENDER—To regulate the number of trustees of the Buffalo Firemen's Benevolent Association.

By Mr. CHASE—To incorporate the Central Street (Buffalo) Railroad Company.

By Mr. CULLEN—To amend the Code of Procedure relative to foreclosures of mortgages. Also, to amend part 2, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes. Also, to codify the laws of the State.

By Mr. HODGES—To close all that part of North Thirteenth-street in the City of Brooklyn, lying westerly of the west line of First-street. Also, to change the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America.

By Mr. JACOBS—To continue Fifth-avenue to Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To equalize compensation of certain Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court for the years from [illegible] to 1869 inclusive.

By Mr. FLAGG—To require the Health Officer of cities and villages to be a regular physician in good standing of a medical society. Also, to allow partridges to be shot in Sacandaga River after July 1. Also, to incorporate the Troy Printers' Union.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to the Black River and St. Lawrence Railway Company.

By Mr. MILLER—To change the boundary lines between Varick and Romulus, in the County of Seneca.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York with a capital of $100,000. The object of the Association is the protection and promotion of the interest of shipowners.

By Mr. PERRY—To amend [illegible] Cambridge, Washington County, village charter. Also, for the relief of PATRICK BULKLEY and RODNEY CASEY, of Washington County. Also, for the relief of JAMES O'BRIEN, of the same county.

By Mr. GLEN—To provide for the construction of a vertical stone wall along the berm bank of the Erie Canal, at Macedon, Wayne County.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To protect consumers of illuminating gas, fixing the grade of deposits with the Gaslight Companies for the use of meters as follows: For a three-light meter, $6; for a five-light meter, $10; for a ten-light meter, $12 50; for a twenty-light meter, $15; for a thirty-light meter, $25; for a forty-five-light meter, $35; for a hundred-light meter, $50.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Relative to the salary of Receiver of Taxes. Also to legalize proceedings of the School District No. 2 of Eastchester, Westchester County.

By Mr. GOULD—To provide that any stage or vehicle used for carrying passengers, and drawn by two horses, shall not carry more than twelve persons; with driver and conductor in a railroad car, twenty-four persons, and every passenger shall be provided with a comfortable seat.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

By Mr. BEMIS—To amend laws relative to banking. The bill provides that in places where the population does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, any number of persons may associate themselves to establish offices of discount and deposit, with capital not less than $50,000, upon terms and conditions prescribed by law.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RAY—Asking the Canal Board to reduce the toll on anthracite coal going from tidewater to the lowest rate allowed by law, as a combination had been formed between certain dealers and companies in the western part of the State to keep up the price. Tabled.

By Mr. DYCKMAN—Reciting that

Whereas, in the year 1864, the rebellion was still exerting its powers to accomplish the overthrow of our Government, and the call became urgent for forces to resist the usurpation, and the Government stipulated by an enactment to guarantee to each volunteer a bounty of $100 for the term of one year, and the Government has not fulfilled its stipulations, by holding one-third of the amount claimed; therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to press the claim, and, if possible, provide for the payment to soldiers who served over three-fourths of the term of their enlistment.

Tabled.

By Mr. SELKREG—Concurrent resolutions authorizing the issue of arms and equipage for the military instruction of students at Cornell University. Laid on the table.

By Mr. BEMIS—

Whereas, Large additions have been made to the capital stock of the Hudson River, Central and Erie Railroad Companies, and as grave doubts exist as to the rights of the companies to increase their capital stock, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate all the facts and circumstances, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report what legislation is necessary to protect the rights of stockholders in railroad corporations to prevent the secret issue of stock therein.

On motion of Mr. SEEKERS, the Buffalo and Erie Railroad was added, and the Committee increased to seven, and are further to investigate whether, under the provisions of the law giving the Canal Commissioners supervisory power over railroads in certain cases, these roads which have violated their charters should not be placed in charge of the Canal Commissioners.

The resolution as amended was then adopted. The Committee is to report within thirty days.

Adjourned.

THE PACIFIC ROAD BOND CASE.

Examination Before Justice Dowling—Further Details of the Alleged Conspiracy.

Messrs. WESLEY, LYON, SIMON WOLFF, VULMER WEIGHT, FREDERICK A. GOODALL, and JAMES WILKINSON, alias "Whisky Jim," were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday for examination on the charge of having conspired to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company out of $120,000 worth of first mortgage bonds, as already noted in the TIMES. The court-room was crowded by a large number of Wall-street people and others interested in the case. The following is the evidence as elicited yesterday:

Benjamin F. Ham, the complainant, being cross-examined by counsel for the defence, testified as follows: I don't know that I ever saw Mr. Wolff; the agreement was that Mr. Wolff was to lend the Company $100,000, and that he was to take $120,000 of the first mortgage bonds as security, and hold them until the maturity of the note, and return the identical bonds to the Company on the payment of the note; that agreement was in writing; the agreement was made by Mr. Wolff; I have no knowledge where it was made; I have an agreement purporting to be signed by Mr. Wolff; I never saw Mr. Wolff write; all the evidence I have of Mr. Wolff having signed or made an agreement is the paper I now show you; I don't know his signature; I never had any transactions with Mr. Wolff; I was not present when this paper was signed; Mr. Lyon represented himself as the attorney of Mr. Wolff; all I know about it is what Mr. Lyon told me; the paper now shown me is the agreement I mean; these persons tendered the loan; I never made a written contract with Lyon; the verbal contract was that his client was to make the loan and to hold the identical bonds until the maturity of the note; I negotiated the loan on the agreement with Mr. Lyon; the character of the loan was money advanced by a party to the Union Pacific Railroad Company; $100,000 was advanced, less interest, for four months and three days, and a commission of $3,100, and exactly in accordance with the terms of the agreement collaterals were given at the same time, and were to be returned at the maturity of the note; that note has not matured; it matures at four months from Dec. 19; I acted on behalf of the Pacific Railroad Company; I had no personal interest in the transaction whatever; I know nothing about the divisions of the commissions; I know Goodall received $600, as I paid that amount to him.

Q.—Is the Company in the habit of raising large loans on the bonds and bonds? (Objected to.)

Witness—A messenger went to No. 19 Nassau-street and received the certificate; the certificate was deposited in the Fourth National Bank and passed to the credit of the Railroad Company; I had no object in the transaction but to give the note and securities to repay the loan advanced; Mr. Goodall received the $600 for procuring this loan; he received that amount from the Company; before this loan was made I agreed to pay him $600 to procure any loan of $100,000; he had a general power to borrow that amount for the Company; the Company was in the market desirous of borrowing money; the authority was that he should receive one-half of one per cent. for any money he should bring to the Company; I cannot state when I first made that arrangement; it may have been two months prior to Dec. 19; he did not procure any loans for the Company until Dec. 19; I don't think he applied for any loans for the Company previous to Dec. 19; I saw him occasionally at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-street; during the two months previous to Dec. 19 the subject of our interviews at those times was the procuring of loans for the Company; I don't know that any persons were ever mentioned; I don't wish it to be understood that the Company sought Mr. Goodall to make the loans on the part of the Company, but Mr. Goodall sought the Company for the purpose of making the loan. The Company were borrowing money through any responsible parties, and wished to do so, and obtained the loans because they were offered to them. Mr. Goodall acted in the capacity of a broker. The Company did not procure any loans through Goodall but this one. The Company took the loans for the reason that the loans were offered and because it wanted money.

Q.—Who are the other responsible parties? (Objected to.)

Witness—I first saw Lyon, I think on Dec. 19; I agreed that his (Lyon's) client should loan the Company $100,000, less interest and commissions; the agreement was made to cover the verbal agreement. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were held at one price by the Company; I don't know whether there were fluctuations in the market; I don't know that the Company has tendered the money for which these bonds were held as security; I am not acquainted with Wilkinson; I never saw Mr. Wilkinson until I saw him in Court here.

Q.—From whom did you receive the information stated in your complaint, upon which you charge conspiracy against Mr. Wilkinson or Wolff? (Question objected to.)

An argument here ensued between counsel on a motion to strike out matters relative to conspiracy, resulting in the motion being denied by the Court.

Cross-examination resumed—When I mention "fraud," I mean what Webster means when he defines the word in his dictionary; the act of fraud is the selling and disposing of these bonds in violation of contract; the whole transaction is the conspiracy; I cannot be more specific; these $120,000 bonds were not issued for the purpose of that particular loan, interest at six per cent.; there were $120,000 issued to Mr. Wolff; Goodall acted in the capacity of a broker for the party he represented.

Re-direct—The body of the paper now shown me is in my handwriting; I gave it to Mr. Goodall on Dec. 19, and received it back by the messenger, Henry M. Lindell; the signature was there when it was handed to me; I have seen the paper now shown me; it is a certificate of deposit; it was handed to me by Henry M. Lindell.

Henry M. Lindell being sworn, testified as follows: I am messenger and assistant book-keeper in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; I have seen Mr. Goodall in the office of the Company; I saw him there on the 19th of December; Mr. Ham on that day sent me with $120,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with instructions to go with Mr. Goodall and follow him; I went to No. 19 Nassau-street with Mr. Goodall; he entered the door leading to the second floor, when a man told Goodall to wait; then we went to the office of Thomas Eakin, on the second floor rear, with the man who told us to wait, and who I believe to be Mr. Lyon here present; I think that No. 4 is on one door, and No. 6 on the other; I can't call to mind any name on the door; I went into the office and delivered the bonds to Mr. Lyon; I think I cannot swear that he was the man; the man took the bonds as they were counted; the certificate of deposit was handed me by the same man to whom I gave the bonds, and also the paper was shown me, signed by Simon Wolff.

By the Court—Goodall accompanied me there when we [illegible] go up and follow the man, which I did, and I gave him the bonds [illegible] Lyon's name was mentioned; I went with Lyon as I supposed, to get the money.

Charles [illegible], Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, testified: I was present at the time of the arrangement between Mr. Ham and Goodall and Lyon; Lyon and Goodall came into the office, and stated to me that they had a client or friend who wished to make a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, and would take the bonds of the Company as collateral, and wanted to know the amount of bonds which would be given as collateral, and urged that the amount would be greater than the loan; they also spoke of Mr. Wolff as a man of wealth and respectability, and that he was a retired merchant; I told them that we were very careful regarding the hands where we placed our first mortgage bonds; the promissory note given by Mr. Ham was in the usual form as used by the Company in such cases.

The further examination of witnesses was here adjourned until Thursday, at 1 P. M. Counsel for the defence asked that the amount of bail for the prisoners be fixed by the Court, which request was denied for the present, despite the argument of counsel.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Edward Francis, the Butcher-Cart Thief, Recognized as an Alleged Murderer—His Antecedents.

Roundsman MALONEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Monday night, arrested EDWARD FRANCIS, alias Stephen Boyle, alias Gus Shaw, one of a gang of "butcher-cart" thieves, as already narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The roundsman on the night in question, noticed a man standing near the window of the jewelry establishment of S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery, and supposing that he was intending to commit a robbery, the officer approached him, when the man jumped into a butcher cart standing by, which was rapidly driven away. MALONEY, however, caught the fugitive by the leg, and running by the side of the cart maintained his hold, notwithstanding that the occupants of the cart fired four shots at him. In crossing Second-avenue at Houston-street, the cart came in collision with a street car, when the roundsman captured his man, who gave the name of EDWARD FRANCIS. The prisoner had a bag in which was an ax and a large iron plate, presumably for the purpose of breaking the window of Mr. SQUIRE's shop, to enable him to get at jewelry, valued at $30,000. After a night's sojourn in the cells of the Spring-street Police Station, the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and there fully identified as a desperate ruffian, who has been looked for by the Police for several months past, as he is wanted at Kalamazoo, Mich., to answer a charge of murder. It appears from the statements of the Police that in the Fall of 1867, FRANCIS was known in Kalamazoo as GUS SHAW, and that he and a companion named HUGH DARRAGH were arrested there on a charge of burglary, and were subsequently convicted of that offence. They were placed in confinement after the conclusion of the trial, in the jail in Kalamazoo, previous to their proposed removal to the State Prison at Jackson, Mich. On the night of the 3d of December, 1867, DARRAGH and SHAW found themselves in possession of a number of tools which they had obtained through the offices of friends outside the jail. With these tools the two convicts made their escape, but not before they were discovered by Mr. ORCUTT, the Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, who made a futile effort to prevent their escape, when he was shot and fatally wounded by DARRAGH. Both of these ruffians then disappeared. The wounded Sheriff lingered for several days before death ensued, and the tragic event made a deep impression upon the community, as Mr. ORCUTT was well known and highly respected throughout the greater part of the Wolverine State. The two escaped convicts, no doubt, came straight on to this City, as DARRAGH was a few months afterward arrested here by Detective ELDER, of the Central Office, who, in due time, escorted his prisoner back to Kalamazoo, where he was tried on a charge of murder and convicted, and he is now serving out a life sentence in the State Prison, as capital punishment is not allowed in the State of Michigan. Since that time SHAW, or BOYLE, or FRANCIS, as he now styles himself, has kept his whereabouts concealed from the detectives, though they were frequently on the watch for him. His arrest on Monday was therefore a pure accident, though a very good one for the courageous officer who made it. FRANCIS is given a most unenviable reputation by the Police, who describe him as a desperate ruffian, who would stop at no crime where his personal safety or liberty was concerned. He resides in Eighteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and was a leading member of the notorious Nineteenth-street gang of desperadoes, who have come into such notoriety in consequence of the recent mysterious murder of Mr. ROGERS in East Twelfth-street, and a history of which gang has recently been given in the TIMES. FRANCIS has, for several years back, coöperated with two well-known Eleventh Ward thieves, and the gang has been known, in Police parlance, as "butcher-cart thieves," from the fact that one of the gang was always placed in a common butcher cart, with a smart horse attached, somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations. This confederate and his equipage formed the reserve force, and when the projected robbery had been committed the active members of the gang invariably threw themselves and their plunder into the cart, and by dint of rapid driving succeeded in making good their escape. This gang have hitherto been credited with the execution of nearly all the bold daring street robberies that have been perpetrated in this City during the last two or three years. They are believed to be the men who assaulted the messenger of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, in Beekman-street nearly two years ago, when they robbed him of a satchel containing $30,000 in bonds, checks and bank bills. They are also given the credit of committing the theft of over $1,000,000 worth of checks and a small sum of money from the messenger of the Bank of the State of New-York, in William-street, during last Winter, when they used a Portland sleigh for the purpose of escape. The gang in that transaction lost money, and returned the useless checks to Superintendent KENNEDY though a little boy picked up in the street. The cashier of Mr. HIGGINS' carpet factory in Forty-sixth-street was also assaulted and robbed by this same gang, when they obtained nearly $16,000 in small bills, with which he was intending to pay off the factory hands. FRANCIS did not deny having had a hand in any of these robberies, merely smiling grimly when they were enumerated by the detectives in his presence. He confessed that he was the man who assaulted Mr. WATERHOUSE, a merchant of Fourth-street, a few months ago, and robbed him of a large sum of money.

As already stated, this class of thieves look for escape from arrest and recognition by their rapid movements while committing the robbery, and the mode of making their escapes. Despite the fact that members of these gangs have been often arrested by the Police after the commission of a daring highway robbery, the victims have invariably been unable to identify the prisoners as their assailants.

The arrest of FRANCIS on Monday night by Roundsman MALONEY was the first chance the Police had of securing him. The roundsman who did make the arrest is deserving of great praise. The event will probably make him a Sergeant, and as there is a large reward offered by the Michigan authorities for the arrest of "Gus Shaw," he will no doubt reap considerable pecuniary benefit also. FRANCIS made no attempt at denying his identity with the "Gus Shaw" who is accused of complicity in the murder of Sheriff ORCUTT, as he is too well known to permit the denial to be successful. He, however, expressed himself as dreading his surrender to the Governor of Michigan, as the inhabitants of Kalamazoo may take it into their heads to lynch him. With the intention of preventing his surrender to Gov. BALDWIN, the prisoner was quite garrulous in narrating some of his exploits in this city, in the hope that the authorities here may be compelled to take cognizance of his complicity in those robberies, and he thus be enabled to escape the life sentence that doubtless awaits him if he is ever tried for the murder of the Kalamazoo Sheriff. He is now kept in close confinement at Police Headquarters pending the arrival of the requisition from Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan.

The Shiloh Church Case of Malpractice—Action of the Coroner and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of PHEBE J. LYON, the young colored woman who died recently, as was supposed, from the effects of malpractice, in the dwelling of the sexton of the Shiloh Church, in Prince-street, near Marion. The details of the case have already been published in full in these columns. The following evidence was adduced:

Sarah E. Green, of Rye, Westchester County, testified: Deceased was my sister, and was employed as a cook in the family of Mr. Carr, in East Twenty-fourth-street; about the middle of October last she came to my place and said she was pregnant by a colored man who lived in Philadelphia; she remained with me; on the 15th of December she gave birth to a male child of full size; the babe appeared strong and healthy; she left my house on Jan. 16; she said she intended to take the child to the poorhouse and then go back to Mr. Carr's; she told me that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carr knew of her condition; I got a letter from her some time afterward, stating that she did not feel quite so well as when she left my house; about a week before she left me she complained of a pain in her side; she took no medicine of any kind, nor had she any operation performed to bring on the birth of the child, as far as I know.

Elizabeth Tripp, residing in the basement of Shiloh Church, testified: I was acquainted with the deceased; I heard that she went to Rye, from Mrs. Carr, who told me that she went to her sister's to be cured of a tumor in her side; the next I heard of her she was very sick at Mrs. Carr's house; I was requested to take her to my house, which I did on the [illegible]; she did not complain of any pain, but only seemed weak and short of breath [illegible].

[illegible], testified: I am a physician and a regular graduate of the Woman's Medical College of this City; I was summoned on Thursday morning, [illegible], to see deceased at Mr. Carr's house; the respiration was short, abdomen distended, but no tenderness on pressure and slight fever; I heard that she had an operation for a tumor performed on her, but I saw no marks of it; I examined her with a speculum and discovered that she had given birth to a child, but found no evidence of recent delivery; I saw her twice after that and found no material change in her condition; I saw her last on Saturday, the [illegible] ult., at about eleven A. M., and she died the same afternoon; I supposed she died of ovarian dropsy, and I gave a certificate of death to that effect.

Wooster Beach, M. D., testified: I am a physician, and have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; the breasts were enlarged, and the nipples surrounded with a dark areola; there were no other abnormal or unusual appearances externally; on opening the body evidence of severe acute peritonitis was observed; the uterus was enlarged, and had the appearance of having recently contained a fetus; death, in my opinion, resulted from peritonitis induced by the puerperal condition of deceased.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the deceased, PHEBE J. LYON, came to her death by peritonitis, superinduced by the birth of a child, but whether by violence or not the Jury are unable to determine. We also recommend that the Board of Health observe greater vigilance in granting permits for burials, as they find that the management of said Board facilitates the burial of persons dying under suspicious circumstances, and may prevent a judicial examination in such cases."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Staten Island Pest—The City Slaughter-Houses—Life and Death Statistics.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met on Monday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

A report from a Sanitary Inspector that 111 barrels of benzine and other inflammable oils are kept in the store No. 689 East Fourteenth-street, over which five families dwell, was referred to the Fire Commissioners for consideration.

The matter of an order made by the Board in November last for the removal of a mill-dam in Northfield, Staten Island, because of its injurious effect upon the health of the neighborhood, was called up for further consideration. The counsel of the Board read a voluminous mass of testimony taken recently before a referee, when both complainants and defendants were fully heard. The defence, as a rule, admitted the general unhealthfulness of the locality, but insisted that a swamp near by, and not the millpond, was the cause of the evil complained of.

The subject was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, with instructions to report thereon in two weeks.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that no slaughter-houses were in operation in the City at the present time, below Fortieth-street.

A report was also submitted by the same official concerning the condition of all the slaughter-houses above Fortieth-street, as follows:

Charles White & Co., foot of West Forty-eighth-street; good.

C. & S. Langham, No. 302 West Fortieth-street; very bad.

David Atwood, Nos. 328 and 330 West Fortieth-street; good.

M. Donohue & Co., Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue; bad.

Gamble & McNeil, Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; tolerable.

Peter Van Eldenstein, Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-street; excellent.

Willis Maney, No. 514 West Fortieth-street; good.

Toby & Booth, West Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; good.

P. W. Laurie & Co., Nos. 212 and 215 West Forty-first-street; no slaughtering done.

Charles W. McIntyre, No. 306 West Forty-first-street; good, except part of the yard.

J. Ryno, No. 506 West Forty-third-street; good.

Joseph R. Reid, No. 402 West Forty-fifth-street; excellent.

Charles Willworth, No. 510 West Forty-seventh-street; clean.

Benjamin G. Martin, No. 410 West Forty-seventh-street; closed.

Cornelius Kirby, No. 610 West Forty-seventh-street; disgustingly filthy.

William Roevan, No. 615 West Forty-seventh-street; undergoing repairs.

Jeremiah O'Connell, No. 604 Eleventh-avenue; good.

John Nargeiser, No. 416 West Fifty-fourth-street; good.

Henry Duchardt, Fifty-fifth-street; suspended.

John Stokes, Broadway and Sixty-first-street; closed.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that in the first four weeks of January there were [illegible] deaths in New-York, namely, [illegible] in the first week, 409 in the second, 453 in the third, and [illegible] in the fourth. Of this total there were 265 deaths in public institutions, 51 being in the Emigrant Institution on Ward's Island, 53 in Bellevue, 38 in the Infants' Hospital—Commissioners of Charities, 11 in St. Vincent, and 11 in the New-York City Hospital.

Mr. POWERS, Register Clerk, reported the following statistics of births, still-births, and marriages registered in the City and County of New-York in the month of January: Total number of births certified by physicians, [illegible]; total number of still-births certified by physicians, 217; total number of persons married and legally certified to by clergymen and Magistrates, 1,368.

The Board finally adjourned until Monday next.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers, yet on strike, held three sessions yesterday at No. 52 East Broadway. Contributions freely came in to sustain their action, from compositors in offices where the rates demanded are paid, and disbursements were made for the support of the strikers. Vigilance Committees brought reports and additional names of employers were read who accorded the advanced rates. In the evening Typographical Union No. 6, held their monthly meeting at Masonic Hall. The proceedings were secret, but as far as was ascertained outside, accounts were rendered and the usual business statements made, coupled with the denunciations and assertions that have been the staple since the opening of the strike on Monday week.

Sailors' Strike.

Nothing new was accomplished yesterday. The members of the new Society were somewhat excited the day before by certain men, who came from the new Sailors' Home, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, and reported that the Superintendent of the Home, Mr. BLAKE, had ejected them for refusing to ship at $20 a month and pay him $5 for the chance; and this story got into some of the papers yesterday. The new Sailors' Home is the property of the Episcopal Sailors' Missionary Society, and a clergyman, Rev. ROBERT R. WALKER, lives there. Mr. BLAKE explains the ejection as follows: The three men in question were very disorderly; owed him four weeks' board and yet refused to ship at any price which shipping-masters would pay. He says he is in favor of the sailors receiving higher wages, but as long as wages are not what they demand he cannot afford to keep men for nothing to wait for an increase of wages or the breaking down of the strike, especially when the men are ringleaders in disturbances. The shipping-master, he says, did demand $5 bonus for shipping one of the men because the man was a striker, but he (Mr. BLAKE) had nothing to do with that.

The Nassau Water Department—Increase of Receipts—Daily Consumption of Water.

The annual report of the Board of Water Commissioners of the Nassau Water Department was received by the Board of Aldermen, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. From this document it appears that the increase of the receipts for 1868 amounted to $80,000. The net receipts, exclusive of advertising account, were $627,792 62, more than double the receipts for 1860. This increase is due to the growth of the Department, and not to any change in the rates of taxation. The conduit and branches to the ponds, the supply ponds and the masonry and embankments pertaining to them are all in good condition and have required no important or noteworthy repairs during the year. The conduit was inspected in October by the Engineer, who went through the several miles of the easterly portion in a boat, carefully examined the masonry and also the bottom. The conduit was found to be in such good condition and so entirely free from sediment or deposit that it was decided unnecessary to draw off the water for any closer examination or inspection. There has been at all times during the year an abundant supply of water from the ponds. The Ridgewood engines have worked 10,710¾ days, pumped 779,812,300 cubic feet, and consumed 8,603,393-1000 tons (long) of coal. The cost per million gallons for pumping has been $18 25. The water is raised 161 feet high, vertically, through a force main 3,450 feet long and three feet in diameter. The third engine for the Ridgewood Works is to be a condensing, double-acting, beam engine, with a cylinder eighty-five inches diameter and ten feet stroke. The pump is to be placed directly beneath the cylinder, and to be a double-acting bucket and plunger pump. The engine is to be provided with a fly wheel twenty-six feet in diameter.

There are to be five boilers for the engine, [illegible] feet in diameter and 32 feet long. It is to be capable of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water into the reservoir in sixteen hours, and of lifting 60,000,000 pounds one foot high with 100 pounds of coal. HUBBARD & WHITTAKER are building it, being the lowest bidders for the work. The price for engine and boilers complete is [illegible]. The five boilers are delivered at Ridgewood and set, and most of the steam-pipe connections with them made. The cylinder, condenser and other parts are delivered, and the pumps are to be delivered the present month and the engine erected [illegible].

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Grand Jury, to which was referred the charge of obtaining a box of poultry worth $40, preferred against Mr. GEORGE GROOBY by JOHN F. WOODS, dismissed the case as soon as the real facts were made known. It seems that Mr. GROOBY, who is a commission merchant in good standing in this City, obtained possession of the poultry in the regular course of his business, disposed of it for the owner, and returned to him the proceeds of the sale in due season, according to the custom of commission merchants. As the publication of the arrest was originally made in the TIMES, we take pleasure in also publishing the fact of Mr. GROOBY's complete exoneration.

On Friday evening next a meeting in the interest of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the New-York Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street. Addresses will be delivered by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., of the Diocese of Long Island, and Rev. W. C. DOANE, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Albany; Right Rev. B. WISTAR MORRIS, Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, and Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., of the Diocese of New-York. The music of the occasion will be rendered by Misses MARIA BRAINERD and CHARLOTTE HUTCHINGS, and Messrs. GEO. SIMPSON, J. R. THOMAS and J. R. MORGAN, assisted by the Philharmonic Society. Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW will lead the orchestra.

The Freeholders' Association have issued an address to the tax-payers of West Farms, in which they propose, for the correction of the evils of the present system of conducting town affairs, the following measures: To divide the town into four wards, creating a Board of Trustees, two for each ward, to serve two years, four of which to be elected alternately every year, to manage the affairs of the town under limited powers, strictly defined—to have no increase of salaried public officers—the Trustees receiving no compensation for their services, to appropriate an amount not exceeding $10,000 for repairs of streets and highways, $2,000 for maintenance of the poor, $3,000 for maintenance of the Fire Department, and $5,000 for salaries, public cisterns for water for the extinguishment of fires and for incidental expenses; no more money to be expended by them unless expressly voted by the people in manner as provided by law; improvements petitioned for by one-third of the inhabitants of any particular district accurately described in said petition and not objected to by a majority of the inhabitants of said district, to be made at the expense of such district and assessed upon the property benefited thereby.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded last night at the lecture of Mr. WM. PARSONS, of Ireland. The subject he presented was "Michael Angelo—The Rise and Influence of the Arts." Beginning with Egyptian art, the lecturer traced its progress briefly among the Greeks, Romans and Goths. MICHAEL ANGELO appears upon the scene in the Middle Ages with the poems of DANTE for his inspiration. For twelve years he studied human anatomy, and then commenced his marvelous sculptures. The lecturer gave many incidents in the life of ANGELO, and alluded to the growth of sculpture to the dignity of an art. The lecture was characteristic and novel in the manner of its presentation, and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

"How to Make the Most of Life" was the subject of Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON's lecture, last evening, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. The body of the house was well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer took the higher view of life—that it was not to be measured by years, but by deeds; not by breaths, but by sensations. The value of a man's life depends on how deeply he thinks, how happy he feels and how nobly he acts.

Rev. Dr. BOOTH delivered his entertaining and instructive lecture entitled "A Week in St. Petersburg," last evening at the Church on Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue. A considerable audience was present.

The National Steamship Company, No. 69 Broadway, F. W. J. HURST manager, which for many years has been in existence, is not connected in any manner with the National Steamship Company of Delaware, now an applicant to Congress for a subsidy.

At the meeting of Practical Engineers, in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, last evening, a very lengthy paper was read by Dr. PALMER on "Explosive materials in their varied application to industrials." He reviewed the history and uses of gunpowder, guncotton and nitro-glycerine, making many practical suggestions as to the caution necessary to their practical application and avoidance of accidental explosion. Col. CHESTER followed in a few remarks, in which he detailed successful experiments in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine at the localities where used for explosive purposes, and whereby accidental explosion is completely avoided.

The eleventh lecture before the American Institute will be delivered this evening at Steinway Hall, by Prof. COOKE, of Harvard College, on the "Spectroscope." We learn that by means of the electric light spectra of elementary substances will be exhibited on a screen thirty feet long, and many novelties in this comparatively new branch of science will be fully illustrated.

Rose Hill Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance, will hold a public meeting, in Temperance Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, this (Wednesday) evening. Several eminent speakers will deliver addresses. The public are invited to attend.

The number of steamships and other vessels that entered and left the port of New-York during last month, amounted to six hundred and ninety-five, of which three hundred and seventy-five were the arrivals, and three hundred and twenty-five the departures.

Mr. E. H. HALL, one of the editors of the *American Publisher and Bookseller*, was robbed in the New-York Theatre on Saturday night of some private memoranda and letters, valueless to any one but the owner. The thief is requested to return them.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury, for the month of January, the sum of $[illegible] 54 as interest on moneys belonging to the City and county deposited in his custody. Added to previous payments, this makes a grand total of $211,469 45 which he has deposited in the City Treasury on this account.

One of the series of French balls given during each Winter by the Society of "Les Amis de la Gaité," or Friends of Gayety, came off last night at the Germania Rooms. The funds of the Society are devoted to the assistance of indigent and sick members. The organization has existed for twenty years.

Brooklyn.

"Work and its Worth" was the theme of Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., who delivered, last evening, the third in a course of popular lectures, at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-avenue, under the auspices of the Young People's Association. This "experiment" of giving first-class lectures in this beautiful edifice, together with a brief musical entertainment preceding each lecture, at a cost within the reach of the sewing girl and the clerk, has thus far proved a success. Dr. TIFFANY was introduced by Mr. WM. ANDERSON, the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and treated his subject in an exceedingly able and eloquent manner. His cutting satire upon the fashionable drones, and the glowing tribute which he paid to honest toil were highly appreciated by a large and intelligent audience.

Mr. D. O'C. TOWNLEY read last evening, at St. Peter's Hall, Brooklyn, selections from the works of the Irish poets, JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN and THOMAS DAVIS. The reading was for the benefit of the St. Peter's Library attached to the church of that name in Hicks-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 75⅞. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 2—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 34s. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western, and 32s. for new.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—2 P. M.

Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 76.

The Stock market is firm. Erie Railway shares, 25; Illinois Centrals, 93; Atlantic and Great Western shares, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 2—1 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Lard and Pork firm [illegible].

PETROLEUM—[illegible].

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2 [illegible].

Sperm Oil, [illegible].

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

[illegible], Tuesday, Feb. 2.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and better prices are realized. [illegible]

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Petroleum [illegible].

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 1.

Bank Notes are quoted at 51¾ ℔ cent. discount. Sugars, [illegible].

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75⅞.

The Stock market closed quiet. Erie Shares, 25¼; Illinois Centrals, 93; Atlantic and Great Western. There have been marked fluctuations in the stock to-day, closing at 45.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at an advance of a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. There has been some business doing in Cotton to arrive to-day. Sales were made at 12d.@12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn at 34s. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. for new.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil firmer, but not quotably higher. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 2—Evening.

American Bonds closed firmer and higher. Five-twenties, 79⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Bourse firm. Rentes, 70f. 80c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 2—Evening.

The Cotton market closed unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

TOBACCO closed active; Round Lugs, $7 50@$9; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$12 50; Factory Dried, $9@$11; Black Wrappers, $18@$20; Medium Color and Bright Leaf, $14@$30. COTTON closed heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8@$10 50. WHEAT firmer; Good to Prime Fall, $1 65@$1 70; strictly Prime to Choice, $1 75@$1 80; Fancy, $1 85@$1 90; Spring, $1 20@$1 22. CORN closed firm at 67c.@72c. for Choice Yellow and White, and [illegible] mixed in bulk. OATS dull at 66c. for mixed; Fancy Black and White, 64c.@65c. BARLEY firm; Prime to strictly Choice Iowa Spring, $1 85@$[illegible]. RYE dull at $1 25 for Prime and $1 20 for Fancy. WHISKY closed dull at 88c. BULK MEATS strong; Shoulders 13½c.; Clear Sides in sugar hhds., 16¾c.; loose Shoulders and Rough Sides by the River, 13c.@15c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.; sales of 1,000 lbs. each of Shoulders and Clear Sides, delivered in a few days, at 14½c.@18c. LARD quiet. CATTLE lower; inferior to extra, $3 25@$7 25. HOGS firm; light grades, $9 50@$10; heavy to extra, $10 50@$11 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

EXCHANGE on New-York steady at 1-10 premium. FLOUR in light demand; Spring Extras, $6@$6 50. WHEAT closed active and firm; No. 2 at $1 15⅛, and No. 1 sales at $1 20@$1 22. CORN closed active; prices advanced ½c.@1½c.; New, 56c. no grade, 56c.@58½c. OATS dull but firmer; sales of No. 2 at 49½c.@50½c. RYE quiet at $1 13@$1 14. BARLEY dull at $1 75@$1 78. WHISKY dull at 91½c.@92c. PROVISIONS active and excited. MESS PORK, $31@$31 25; Prime Mess, $27; Extra Prime, $24. BULK MEATS active; Rough Sides, 14½c.; Cumberlands, 15¼c. LARD firm at 20½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS 16¼c.; Beef Hams, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS quiet and advanced 25c.; sales at $13 25@$14. Live HOGS firm; Common to Extra, $10@$11 75. Beef CATTLE quiet; butchers' grades, $4 50@$6 87½; choice shipping Steers, $7 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON, ¼c. higher; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; sales, 4,900 bales; receipts, 3,732 bales; decrease in receipts compared with the corresponding time last year, 8,151 bales. GOLD, 135. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148½; Commercial, 147@147½; New-York Sight, [illegible] discount. SUGAR active; Common, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12½c.@12⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 14½c.@15c. MOLASSES inactive; Common, 60c.@64c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 68c.@70c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 37; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 [illegible]. CORN steady at 70c.@75c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY—Prime, $24. PORK dull; sales at $32 50. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD active and lower; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 21½c. WHISKY steady at $1@$1 05. COFFEE stiff; Fair, 14¾c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¼c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON firm; demand moderate; Middling Upland, 29c. FLOUR dull and prices weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 50; do. Family, $10@$11 25; City Mills Superfine, $7; do. Extra, $7 75@$10; do. Family, $10 50@$12 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8 75@$10 50. WHEAT firm; receipts small; Prime to Choice Red, $2 10@$2 25. CORN firm; sales Prime White at 88c.@90c.; Yellow, 88c.@89c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 45. MESS PORK active at $32. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15¾c.; HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 29c.@30c. FLOUR dull and weak; Good Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa Extra Family, $7@$8 25; Minnesota do., $7 50; Pennsylvania do., $7@$8 50; Ohio do., $9@$10 25; Fancy, $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $1 95@$2 05; Amber, $2 20. RYE lower; Western, $1 55@$1 60. CORN very quiet; New Yellow at 88c.@90c. OATS steady; Western, 70c.@73c. PETROLEUM unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 20c. WHISKY—Market flooded with contraband; quotations are nominal.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR—Family, $7 40@$7 75. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and prices unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY closed firmer and higher; Canada, $1 40. COTTON easier; Middlings 27c.@28½c. WHISKY closed dull at 95c. MESS PORK—Demand speculative and large sales at $32 for cash; $32 25@$32 50, buyer February; best offer at closing, $31 50 for cash; LARD, 19½c.@19¾c. for Steam, and 20¼c. for Kettle, closing less buoyant. BULK MEATS—400,000 lbs. sold at 13c. for Shoulders, 15¼c. for Sides. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c. GOLD, 135¼.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White, $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 60; White Canada, $2 05@$2 10. CORN dull; No. 1 Illinois at $1 03. OATS, 80c. for Western. BARLEY nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 10 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 70c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR steady; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT closed advancing at $1 19 for No. 1, and $1 12 for No. 2. OATS steady at 50c. for No. 1. CORN firm; New, 58c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS closed advancing. City Mess PORK, $32. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16¼c. HOGS, $12. LARD—Prime City, 19c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Pork, 100 tierces Lard.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR steady and quiet; Spring Extras, $7@$[illegible]; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 50@$10. WHEAT dull; No. 1 White, $1 90; Amber, $1 85. CORN easier; sales of New at 64c.; Rejected, 62½c. OATS unchanged. RYE steady at $1 30 for No. 1, and $1 20 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and steady; Canada, [illegible]; No. 1, $2 10; No. 1 State held at $1 95; only $1 80 bid. Dressed HOGS closed firm at $13 [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

TOBACCO steady; sales of 114 hhds. Lugs at [illegible]; Cutting Leaf in case, $14. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 21c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c., all packed. WHEAT, $1 70@$[illegible]. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 45. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$[illegible]. RAW WHISKY, free, 96c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR inactive and quotations unchanged. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN in fair demand for New; sales 15 cars on track; 10 cars at 76c., and 5 at 80c.@81c. OATS nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE held about $1 35. BARLEY dull and nominal at $2 10. MESS PORK—Sales at $31; held at $31 50 at the close. LARD, 20½c.@21c. HIGHWINES nominal at 94c. Dressed HOGS—The packing season is about over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR—Export sales at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 80. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON opened quiet and closed somewhat excited; sales 1,800 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; receipts, 1,700 bales; exports to Liverpool, 121 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,077 bales; exports coastwise, 881 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. Spirits TURPENTINE, ROSIN and COTTON—Nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

COTTON market quiet but firm; sales, 475 bales; receipts, 300 bales; Middling, 27½c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Market quiet; sales 900 bales; Low Middlings, 26c.; receipts, 1,123 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 135¼.

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

The house of Hon. C. H. Winfield, at Greenville, (Bergen,) was saved from being robbed, on Saturday night last, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The burglars came with a horse and wagon, and opened a front parlor window, which instantly gave the alarm. The burglars sprang to their wagon, and drove furiously away, leaving a dark-lantern, chisels, &c. Look out for worthless infringements upon this patent.

E. HOLMES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:25 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the Australasian, close at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 10:30 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Jan. [illegible]	Hamburg	New-York
Russia	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
	FOR EUROPE.		
Australasian	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	London
	FOR HAVANA.		
Morro Castle	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2—In steamship *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—Albert G. Russell, Henry Milke, [illegible], C. Heinsch, G. Schlesinger, [illegible], Emil Cahn, S. Weigert, [illegible], George E. Wilkens, [illegible], M. Frank, C. Schroeder, Francois Piquet, [illegible], Charles Bellrammi, [illegible], Mary Hannel and infant, H. Brahe, [illegible] and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7 01 | Sun sets [illegible] | Moon rises [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 36 | Gov. Island 1 2[illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Carroll, Vardy, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Shields Sept. 28, via Bermuda Jan. 17, with mdse. to Crandall, Umphrey & Co. Experienced very heavy gales; lost and split sails, stove houses and boat, broke wheel, washed water casks and binnacle overboard, started cutwater and split stem; was obliged to bear up for Bermuda for repairs. Feb. 2, Fire Island Lighthouse bearing N. by E. 8 miles, passed over the spars of a schooner, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Carver, Montevideo 57 ds., with hides to Walsh & Carver. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark McGilvery, for Valparaiso.

Brig Burns, Willey, Charleston 7 ds., with mdse. to F. Talbot & Co. Had had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Newton, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to E. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pallen, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. John B. Conner, Hickman, Magnolia, Del., 3 ds., with corn to R. Lee.

Schr. D. R. Burton, Burroughs, Milton, Del., 3 ds., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Jameson, Norfolk, Va., 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. David V. Streaker, Van Gilder, Norfolk, Va., 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Van Cleaf, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Setagawa, Bryant, Philadelphia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. A. Tredell, Barrett, Virginia.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Rose, Baltimore.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. James K. Polk, [illegible], Norwich.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwich.

Schr. Alzira, Arnold, Northport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2—Arr. steamer [illegible], from New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore.

Below—At anchor in Provincetown harbor, bark [illegible], from Singapore.

The schr. Ringleader, (new,) from Winterport, Me., with hay and brick, is ashore at Truro, Cape Cod, leaking badly, but will probably be got off.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2—Arr. steamships Manhattan and Prometheus, from New-York; schrs. N. W. Smith, from New-York; Shiloh, from Baltimore; Eldorado, from Baltimore; brig R. N. Johnson, from Woods Hole; schr. Alaska, from Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2—An easterly gale is prevailing. A large fleet of vessels are coming in for a harbor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 1—Arr. bark C. W. Horton, Matanzas, for Portland; [illegible], from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston; [illegible], Baltimore, for Portsmouth; Amherst (Br.), Dorchester, for Halifax; Addie Walton, Baltimore, for Boston; Gen. Sheridan, Newport, for New-York; E. J. Harvey, Brunswick, for Quincy Point.

Sld. schr. William [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2—[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2—Cld. ship [illegible], for Manila.

Sld. ships Germania, for Liverpool; Rattler, for Manila.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2—Arr. steamships Mary Sanford, from New-York; Lucille, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

We have received from Messrs. [illegible] the January supplement to the American Lloyds Register. The following vessels have been recently surveyed: [illegible]

The Captain of the wrecking steamer Tuttle reports the wreck of the steamship [illegible] as having drifted one mile N. W. of the buoy.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 1—Arr. bark Elba, from New-York.

At Montevideo, Dec. 8, bark Lord Clarendon, for New-York in 10 ds.; bark James McCarthy, for do. in 15 ds.; brig John Wesley, for do. big.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—The bark Helen Sands, from Liverpool for Charleston, S. C., and the Ida, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, have returned to this port leaky.

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